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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS.—The following Members of Congress, in addition to those heretofore announced, have arrived in this city, viz. Mr. BENTON, Senator from Missouri; Mr. HASTINGS, Representative from Massachusetts; Mr. WISE, of Virginia; Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan; Mr. RHETT and Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina; and Mr. ALFORD, of Georgia.

The appointment of the Commission to look into the affairs at the New York Custom-house has never been officially announced, the omission to announce it being probably accidental. We found the fact of the appointment of Commissioners published in the New York and other city papers, and casually alluded to it as we found it there stated; that is, as being composed of Mr. POINDEXTER, Mr. KELLEY, and Mr. RUSSELL, (of New York.) We now learn, and state for the information of the Public, that Mr. RUSSELL was not appointed on the Commission, which has consisted from the first of Mr. POINDEXTER and Mr. KELLEY only.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the Frederick County Bank, at Frederick, Md. has just been robbed of upwards of *one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars*, in specie, notes, and other valuables. *A reward of ten thousand dollars* is offered for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robber.

Respecting the Commission of Investigation at the New York Custom-house, the *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday evening says: "The investigating committee has not closed its labors, nor is it likely to do so at present. Although they have been using the probe but a single week, we are informed that many deep and grievous sores have been discovered. In other words, we are assured that disclosures of rascalities so stupendous as almost to startle belief have been made, and the investigation is not half completed. The disclosures are chiefly wrung from those who have been engaged in the customs—who are acquainted with the secrets of the prison-house. We are further assured that the recent astounding statements of 'a late custom-house officer,' as published in *the Express*, have been sustained; and we have also learned that those statements have actually and truly been derived from those lately in the Custom-house, who have stood high with 'the party.'"

The funeral obsequies in honor of the late President HARRISON took place in New Orleans on Friday, the 14th inst. and were conducted in a [illegible]. The Bulletin says of them. "We have never before witnessed so long a procession, and perhaps nobody has seen one approaching it in seriousness. The almost noiseless tramp—the muffled drum—the death knell—flags at half mast, draped in mourning—streets and public places hung with black, and whole congregations at prayers, presented a scene of sorrow which no one could have witnessed without emotion, and few can ever forget."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of Saturday says. Agreeably to the order of the Supreme Court, issued yesterday, ALEXANDER McLEOD was this morning transferred from the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara county to that of Sheriff Hart of this city. All responsibility of the former in regard to him has now ceased. Until the decision of the Supreme Court, McLeod will be confined in the House of Detention in Centre street, (where he is at present,) though doubtless he will be permitted to enjoy all reasonable indulgences. The decision, it is supposed, will not be made until the July term. The question to be decided is, whether he shall be discharged without trial. If the Court decide Yes, *that*, of course, will be the end of the business, so far as the Courts are concerned; if Nay, then his counsel will take an appeal to the Court of Errors (the State Senate,) and ultimately, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The *New York American* adds. "As the matter now stands, McLeod remains in the city prison, but the Sheriff of Niagara, it is contended by the Sheriff of New York, must be held responsible for his safe-keeping."

BOUNTY ON SILK.—The Legislature of NEW YORK has passed an act allowing a bounty of fifteen cents per pound for all cocoons produced in the State, and fifty cents per pound for the reeled silk. The act is to continue in effect until June 1, 1846.

The following very interesting article is from the Hartford Times of Thursday:

"The question is daily asked whether a National Bank will be chartered at the extra session. We do not believe that it can be established at present by fair means, though we fear it will be by foul. Corruption is the order of the day. If money *can buy* the consciences of men, they will be bought. We have seen men sell their principles—barter their very souls—in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, within the present month, and may we not fear the same desperate game will be played in the Halls of Congress? *Corruption*—foul as a pestilence, and horrible as the imagination can picture—now stalks through the country 'at noonday,' and attains objects which fair and honorable means are unable to effect. God save the Republic!"

The editors of that enlightened paper do not appear yet to have found out that there has been a change of Administration in the National Government. They obviously suppose that Van Buren is still Chief Magistrate, and that things are going on in the old Locofoco way. Hence they *talk* as fluently of "*corruption*" and "*buying consciences*" as they ever *acted* in their best days. If Corruption still stalks through the country, it must be because it has not been able to find its way home since its great friend left his office. We would advise it to take up its summer residence at Kinderhook, where board will be cheap.—*Conn. Courant.*

PITTSBURG, MAY 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of W. W. Robinson, alias M'Nulty, charged with abstracting a letter containing about $100 from the Post Office at Mercer, was terminated yesterday. The counsel for the defendant raised an objection or two on the wording of the indictment, which, after a few remarks from the District Attorney, the Court considered without weight, Judge Baldwin delivering his opinion in a very brief and lucid manner. The jury retired, and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty on the whole of the six counts of the indictment.

In the course of the trial, it appeared that Robinson, who is a printer by trade, came to the house of the Postmaster at Mercer in a very destitute condition, and threw himself upon the hospitality of that gentleman, who sheltered him and employed him about the house and garden. Soon after, the letter in question, which was in course of transmission from Greenville to Pittsburg, was missing, and traced to the Mercer Post Office. Suspicion rested on Robinson, and some of the identical money which the letter contained, as clearly proved, was found upon him: hence his trial and conviction.—*Advocate.*

On Sunday afternoon, a lad named SAMUEL HARMAN, about 18 years of age, an apprentice to Mrs. Lydia R. Bailey, printer, in Philadelphia, went with several other boys into the Schuylkill, above Fairmount, for the purpose of bathing. The deceased, being unacquainted with the depth of the river, and thinking it quite shallow, jumped from a rock into thirty feet water. He rose to the surface three times, but being unable to swim, he sunk and was seen no more. Several of his companions saw him struggling in the water, but thinking he was deceiving them let him perish.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.

The city has been unusually quiet to-day—a sort of blue Monday—preparatory to the more important events which are to come after. The members of Congress are arriving and leaving by every conveyance, all bound to Washington. Among those reported in the list of arrivals I observe many from the West and East.

The whole of the McLEOD correspondence, recently called for by one branch of the Legislature, has been printed and laid upon the tables of members. It embraces twenty-three letters from the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, Secretary of State, British Minister, Secretary of War, Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Lord SYDENHAM. The contents of these letters are familiar to the Public, embracing as they do all the positions assumed by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the burning of the Caroline and the imprisonment of McLeod. The correspondence was called for by the opponents of the State Administration in the hope that something would be eked out showing a disposition on the part of the State authorities to favor the escape of the prisoner. A charge of this kind has been made by the Opposition presses and men here, and, since it cannot be substantiated, it is to be transferred from Albany to Washington. The Secretary of State, if he heeds the warfare of selfish and factious partisans, may prepare to hear new anathemas uttered against him from the enemies of the Administration in connexion with this McLeod affair. I regret, too, that some of Mr. WEBSTER's pretended friends are not jealous enough of the reputation of the Administration or of the good name, &c. of one of the most able, distinguished, and useful men in the land, to do him even justice as a man or as a public officer. The disaffection, if there be disaffection, is confined to a very few. With the great body of the American People, as far as one can judge, Mr. WEBSTER was never as popular as he is now.

What will be the measures of the new Congress becomes just now a matter of great public interest. Every body knows that the sub-Treasury bill will be repealed, and the great majority, I think, expect that the substitute will be a National Bank. The bankrupt bill, the distribution bill, the revision of the tariff, the contraction of a loan to pay the public debt, if not questions of corresponding interest, are at least only of secondary importance. The first wish of every man is that Congress would exercise its constitutional power to give the People a currency. No one wishes that the Government should take care of the People, but all sensible men do wish that the Government would abandon all experiments and go back to those constitutional landmarks which would enable the People to take care of themselves.

The only thing material in the stock transactions to-day is the sale of State stocks. Prices are firm and improving. The Indiana sterling bonds have reached 61. The Illinois bonds sell for 58. New York 5's sell for 86½, redeemable in 1858. U. S. Bank stock hovers between 19 and 20. The bills are at 18 cents discount.

We are without further news from the North and East.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

TALLAHASSEE, (FLORIDA,) MAY 14, 1841.

Our election for Delegate to Congress has just resulted in the election of Mr. DAVID LEVY, *Locofoco*, over Major GEO. T. WARD, Whig, by about 60 votes. This was caused by the friends of Col. DOWNING, late Delegate, insisting upon running him against the Whig nomination—a course too often pursued by our party, ending in defeat and mortification of the will of the majority. This may be claimed as a triumph of the Locofoco party. The Whig party proper, which has a decided majority, is firmly with the Administration, and will, I trust, without doubt, come to its assistance in 1843, under the banner of another star of the Union.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

WILLIAM SINKLER, Esq. of St. John's Berkley, (S. C.) who now owns the Revolutionary battle-ground of the *Eutaw*, has put the editors of the Charleston Courier in possession of an old-fashioned English gold watch, dug up very recently near the foundation of the celebrated Brick House in which the British took shelter, and by means of which they were enabled to check the till then victorious Americans under GREENE, at the battle of the Eutaw, and thus to prevent the consummation of the American victory. The watch is a small one, enclosed in a gold case, and the golden portion of it is in complete preservation; but the brass and steel of the works are in such a state of rust as to render it incapable of restoration to use without a substitution of entire new works. The crystal is perfect, and so are the hands and face; the hours are denoted by numeral letters, and the minutes by figures. On the enamelled face appear, in capitals, "Duchesne," and in smaller letters "London." In the interior, "Dl. Duchesne, London," also indicates the maker's name; and the number is "5995." This relic doubtless belonged to some British or American officer, who bore a part in that celebrated passage of arms, at once so full of glory, and so auspicious in its results to the American cause. It was probably in the fob of one who fell on that memorable occasion, and was buried with him, and it would be curious were this publication to be the means of identifying the former owner.

FIRE AT DETROIT.—The house of CHARLES L. BRISTOL, opposite the Capitol, and the Central Railroad House, were both entirely consumed on the afternoon of the 17th of May. The fire was communicated, during a high wind, by the burning out of a chimney in the house of Gen. JOHN R. WILLIAMS. Mr. Bristol's loss is about $3,000, that of the Railroad Company from 6,000 to $8,000.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in the State prison at Thomaston (Me.) on the 16th instant, by which two buildings in the prison yard were consumed—one occupied as the work room, the other for cooking. Loss about $10,000.

A SPLENDID WEDDING.—The monotony of Montreal life was lately agreeably diversified by the public marriage of Mr. DESBARATS to the beautiful and accomplished Miss SELBY. At ten o'clock the Cathedral contained not less than five thousand spectators, and the ceremony was performed according to the imposing and sublime ritual of the Roman Catholic form. The bride was attended by twelve *filles d'honneur*, and the happy bridegroom by an equal number of *garçons d'honneur*. This is the most splendid wedding which ever occurred in Montreal, or we may say on this continent, and was attended by all the fashionables in the city. The *filles d'honneur* were appropriately dressed in white, with a wreath of white roses around their heads, and an ample lace veil reaching from their heads to their heels, while the beautiful bride—the glass of fashion, the mould of form, and the observed of all observers—was attired in a magnificent dress of white flowered satin. Such a magnificent spectacle of a similar description has not before been witnessed in this city.—*Montreal Herald.*

MAMMOTH NEWSPAPERS.—The rage for publishing mammoth sheets is thus humorously hit off by the Albany Microscope.

PROPOSALS!—We purpose, in a few days, to issue a newspaper from this office of sufficient dimensions to serve for an awning for the whole United States! It will contain 17,000,000 columns of reading matter, with "pictures to match," being a column and a picture for every man, woman, and child in this great republic! It will contain nearly every word in the English language, besides German works for the Dutch of Philadelphia and the West! French works for the Monsieurs, Madames, and Mademoiselles of New Orleans and other places! Tales and Sketches in other languages, alive and dead, to suit all tastes and capacities; besides literary notices, advertisements of Pease's candy, editorials, foreign news, notices to correspondents, puffs of all sorts, original poetry written 3,000 years ago, "weekly gossip," lists of new subscribers expecting to take our paper at some future time, our success, mutton market, deaths, murders, marriages, duels, births, &c. &c.

This vast sheet will be issued some time in the present month. We have agents in all parts of the States, from Maine to Georgia, engaged in driving down stakes to hang it on! It will be visible in every part of the Union, and those who will pay us the sum of sixpence will be able to read it with great ease!

N. B. It will be invisible to those who don't pay. It will be called "*The Earth's Sheet and Sun Eclipser.*"

COPYING PRESSES for sale at the Bookstore of
C. FARNHAM,
may 26   Between 9th and 10th streets, Penn. avenue.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, MAY 25, 1841.

The following translation of a notice to mariners has been transmitted to this Department by the United States Consul at Bremen:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On the Island of Wangeroog, at the westerly entrance of the river Weser, the state of the navigation of said river in regard to ice will be signalized to mariners as correctly as the same can be ascertained there, in the following manner:

1. A ball of about 4½ feet diameter, affixed to a pole or staff projecting about 26 feet out of the west side of the church steeple of Wangeroog, and about 125 feet above the surface of the sea, signifies that floating ice is in the Weser, and that great precaution must be taken on entering the same, but, with a fair wind and other favorable circumstances, it is practicable to reach Bremerhaven or Fedderwarden, namely, the former with a fresh breeze from east to northeast, and Fedderwarden with the like wind from northwest to west southwest.

2. Two balls hanging perpendicularly under each other at a distance of 6 feet signify that a large quantity of floating ice is in the Weser, that the light-vessels have left their stations, Bremerhaven not to be reached, and therefore the entering of the Weser ought not to be attempted.

Said signals can best be seen from on board of a vessel when bearing south southeast to southwest by south, by compass.

OLDENBURG, DECEMBER 24, 1840.

Grand-Ducal Oldenburg Government of the Duchy of Oldenburg.

JOHN TYLER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that EDWARD NOLTENIUS has been appointed Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg for the port of New York, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the [L. S.] 24th day of May, A. D. 1841, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-fifth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

10,000 DOLLARS REWARD.

BANK ROBBERY.—THE FREDERICK COUNTY BANK was entered by false keys between last Saturday evening and Monday morning, and robbed of the following funds, as nearly as can now be ascertained, to wit:

In gold	$10,049 38
In notes and bills of other banks and checks	8,738 18
In notes of the Frederick County Bank	124,067 00
State six per cent. bonds	6,000 00
State six per cent. certificates	14,800 00
Five per cent. sterling bonds	12,222 00
Making an aggregate of	$185,876 54

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank, they have authorized a reward of $10,000; that is to say, $5,000 will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for whatever part of the whole sum may be recovered, and $10,000 for the recovery of the money and the apprehension of the robber.

JOHN P. THOMPSON,
President.
may 26

BOARDING.—Mrs. JANNEY has removed to the large and commodious house on the corner of Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is prepared to accommodate a mess of Members of Congress and transient boarders, with or without families.

HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA.—The subscribers most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public in general, that they have taken that eligible, extensive, and well known establishment, the Hygeia Hotel, which has been fitted up in a style for the convenience and comfort of visitors not surpassed by any house in this section of country. Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the establishment; it has now between seventy and eighty rooms, all neat, airy, and well furnished, besides a spacious Saloon, Ball-room, Billiard room, Reading-room, and Refectory, with various other sources of amusements to suit the tastes of all their visitors.

They flatter themselves that, from the long experience of one of the proprietors in one of the largest and most respectable establishments in the country, and their determination to please, they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to give them a call.

Bathing.—The Bathing-houses have been enlarged and fitted up in a neat and comfortable manner, both for warm and sea bathing, which will be carefully attended to and kept neat and clean.

Regular boarders will be admitted gratis to the sea baths, and will be charged a small compensation to the warm. A moderate charge to both made to transient visiters.

The delightful situation of Old Point for the enjoyment of the sea breeze and bathing, the fine fish, crabs, and oysters, in every variety, the convenience of procuring every delicacy of the season from the rich farms in Elizabeth City county and the Norfolk market, from which can be procured supplies of fresh meats, poultry, vegetables, and the choicest fruits daily; the view over the broad Chesapeake, whitened with the canvass of vessels of every description, from the line-of-battle ship, bearing the broad pennant of some gallant commodore, down to the little canoe, laden with the choicest delicacies of the season; the military reviews and stupendous fortifications of Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun, the beautiful promenade on the ramparts and the pebbled beach, render Old Point one of the most desirable places in the country to resort to for health and pleasure.

The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors that can be procured. They have in their cellar a few dozen of that superior old wine that was so much admired by the officers at Fortress Monroe, and which has been so highly extolled by some of our own connoisseurs, to which will be added Pemar's Pale and Brown Sherries, the Old Hope Madeira, and a variety of other choice wines, selected by Mr. Wm. French, of French's Hotel, and other judges, and they are determined to put them at such prices (according to quality) as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

The facilities of reaching and departing from Old Point give it a great advantage over most other places of resort for invalids. The steamboats from Norfolk and Portsmouth, James river, Washington and Baltimore, touch there daily, affording a convenience for arriving and departing at pleasure.

HUDGINS & MOODY,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
may 26—3tawtjuly16

WANTED, by a single gentleman, a capable body servant. Satisfactory recommendations as to character and capacity will be required.

Apply at the Apothecary store of JAMES YOUNG, Jr. & Co. corner of 3d street and Penn. avenue.   may 26—6t

TEACHER WANTED.—The Trustees of Charlotte Hall School wish to employ an Assistant Teacher in the classical department. Testimonials of unexceptionable moral character and of competency to teach Greek and Latin are required. It would be desirable that the applicant should also be able to teach the English branches usually taught in academies. The salary is $600 per annum, payable quarterly.

Applications and testimonials are to be addressed, postage paid, to the subscriber, before the 26th May next.

By order of the Trustees: CHAS. A. P. SHAW,
Register.
Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, Md.   may 1—3taw3w

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in Chancery for Washington County.—March Term, 1841.

Thomas Blagden and others,
vs.
Mary Pancoast and others.

JOSEPH W. BECK, the Trustee appointed by a former decree of this Court, having reported that, pursuant to the said decree, he sold the following property to said decree mentioned, to wit:

North half of lot 24, in square 732, to Charles Miller, for	$410 00
Lease-hold ground, lot No. 10, square No. 405, to Michael Shanks	401 00
Lot No. 9, square No. 366, to John R. Queen	142 11
Lot No. 5, square No. 390, to Richard Wimsatt	60 68
	$1,013 65

And that the proceeds of said sale being insufficient by several hundred dollars to pay the claims on the estate of David Pancoast, the said Joseph W. Beck, in pursuance of a further decree by this Court, made on the 29th day of April, 1840, sold lots Nos. 16 and 17, in square No. 637, with the improvements thereon, a two story brick dwelling, to Mary Pancoast, for — $1,300 00

Lot No. 7, in square No. 784, to the same, for — 54 66

$1,354 66

It is by the Court, this 18th day of May, 1841, ordered that the said sales be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of November next: provided a copy of this order be published in the National Intelligencer once a week for three successive weeks previous thereto. By order of the Court.

WM. BRENT,
Clerk.
True copy—Test.
may 26—w3w

LETTERS FROM EGYPT.—No. VII.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

EGYPT AND MOHAMMED ALI.

The stir of military preparation to which Mohammed Ali has become habituated, and that species of excitement which the chances of war abound with, have so long kept the energies of the Pacha on the qui vive that it is doubtful if he can now exist without this kind of distraction.

He has played at the game of war so long, and been so successful a military gambler, that he cannot stop while another province of Turkey remains unwon, and he has now staked his all on the Syrian conquest, and the cards are beginning to turn against him. But while there is a chance, in the game of politics, of disconcerting, disuniting, or baffling the vigilance of his opponents, he will see the ruinous game out, and even feel satisfaction in having the opportunity afforded him of displaying those peculiar talents by the exercise of which he has heretofore overreached his enemies, or wearied out their patience, or taken advantage of their credulity, even though he may not be able to foresee any fortunate result from these means in the present instance.

The sycophants about him have rung in his ears the praises of his military renown—they compare him to Napoleon—they call him "the Napoleon of the East." One of them lately related in my presence an oration which he had that day delivered to him. He said, "Sire, the world is filled with your name; France knows how to appreciate the greatness of it. I feel myself utterly insignificant in your presence—the honor of addressing Mohammed Ali is too great for so humble an individual." Now this seems hardly possible; but, nevertheless, it is most true: and even the grossness of the adulation was far more hyperbolical in the original than I have rendered it. This language was held to Mohammed Ali by a man of high repute; but he did not think proper to make mention of the reply which the Pacha made to him. The Pacha's interpreters, however, did not suffer it to be lost, and it certainly was very creditable to Mohammed Ali. When the French gentleman ended speaking of his insignificance and the humbleness of his rank, &c. the Pacha put his hand on his breast, and said, "Sir, the heart of one man beats the same as the heart of another."

Who can think of the man who was capable of uttering these words, and not lament that one who could feel all that this rebuke implied, had not fallen into the hands of better counsellors than the coterie of Frenchmen, Greeks, and Italians by whom he is surrounded?

The Armenian, Boghos, who so long held the office of his prime minister, is now sinking under infirmities. He still, on important occasions, as I have lately seen him, attends on his master, and his spectral appearance and death-like features, still full of intelligence and astuteness, but pale and emaciated, remind one of the old viziers of Saladdin, those oriental Nestors, on such occasions.

But Boghos is a counsellor who was once in the hands of the executioner for saying too much. Mohammed Ali had condemned him to be put into a sack and thrown into the Nile, and he only escaped by the merest accident, and from the period he was reinstated in the favor of his master, it is said by those who know him well, that his counsel has been guided by the most consummate discretion, that is to say, that he has never compromised himself, and has allowed his master on all occasions to be compromised by his own acts and deeds, and the counsel of others, without meddling with them. "Dieu a donné à la parole à l'homme pour cacher la pensée," said Mons. Talleyrand, and this "gift" the wily Armenian has been so largely endowed with, that the expression of his own opinion on any subject would be startling to himself. He is detested by the Turks who are high in office because he is a Christian, and chiefly because all the produce of the country passes through his hands into those of the foreign merchants who become the purchasers and shippers of it, and as these Turkish officials find their pay generally in long arrear, they lay all the blame of the exhaustion of the treasury on the Christian minister, and many of them think he is leagued with the Christians in turning away the riches of the land from the proper Turkish channel. The fact is, Boghos does his duty towards his master, and consults his interests, and those, it may be presumed, of his brother, who is established in a great mercantile house in Trieste, which trades with Egypt. Boghos had the means of amassing more wealth than all the foreigners in Egypt—but he has amassed none in Egypt. He possesses neither money nor valuables there—he has enriched his brother by the facilities he was able to give him to obtain the Pacha's produce—well knowing that, with the hatred the Turks have to himself, and the experience he has once had of the Pacha's summary proceedings on the reports of his enemies, his property would not be safe [illegible] to place confidence [illegible] Mr. Briggs, on whose probity and intelligence he has confided for nearly thirty years, and his partner, Mr. Thurburn, whose friendship was no less valuable to him, are now far from him. The British merchants of Alexandria, several of whom are high in his favor, and likewise strongly attached to his interests, have too little inclination to descend to those intrigues which are practised by those who have gained an ascendancy in his counsels, to exert any material influence over his political views. The war-party, and not the mercantile one, is dominant in the court of Mohammed Ali. The language of that court is now the language of a camp. The Pacha talks of war in preference to any other subject. He thinks of nothing but war. The books he delights in having read to him are those in which battles are described, and exploits are recorded of Alexander and Cæsar, and of Napoleon and of Wellington (as they are presented through the microscopic medium of French historians). In fact, the lust of conquest has taken possession of his mind, and the rage for striking events and military movements has absorbed every desire for tranquillity or prosperity.

It is difficult to conceive the pains that have been taken by his French employees to foster these sentiments. One of the most recent writers of this class, and one whose close attendance on the Pacha renders his influence most deleterious to Egypt, and whose hostility to England is of the most rabid description, is Mr. Clot Bey. In a late work, in which the sentiments and political views of Mohammed Ali are put forth in the Frenchman's name, the military glory of the Pacha is expatiated on in these terms, speaking of "the happy results of the creation of an Egyptian army for civilization." "War," he says, "in spite of the perturbation which it brings with it, has always been the most active promoter of civilization. There has been no fortunate revolution which has not been consecrated by battles, and which bears not the name of a conqueror. The great men are those who have left the most popular recollections, and which excite the most admiration and enthusiasm. Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon have been, before every thing, great warriors. One cannot believe even the direct influence of war on all branches of civilization than in the case of Egypt. Every thing was to be done, and every thing was commenced, to be accomplished at the end of a military organization. The formation of a regular army has had general results very useful to Egypt."

Now these are very wicked sentiments to put forth by a man who cannot fail to know the condition of the country, and the disastrous influence of this military organization on it. This same writer, after describing the manner of carrying the conscription into execution, the seizing of the fellahs, the binding of them, and the lamentation of their wives and mothers, and children, and acknowledging that the system is bad, takes away every idea of culpability from the wrongs inflicted on the unfortunate people by the assertion—"They (the Arabs) neither know nor esteemed any other language on the part of those in power than that of force. Mohammed Ali was, then, from the beginning obliged to employ violence to make them serve his purposes, (pour les faire concourir à ses desseins.)"

Not content with the conquest of Syria, this writer endeavors to stimulate his master to greater enterprises. "Pour moi," he says, "je pense que les prétensions du Viceroi sont au dessous de celles qu'il aurait pu manifester." The Pacha has not gone far enough for this man. He more than suggests the formation of a new empire, which is to "embrace Egypt, Arabia, and a part of Africa; and Napoleon, he says, comprehended Syria in this Arab empire. "I avow, (says Clot Bey,) for I can say in all liberty that which I think, that this idea has always been mine, that it has seduced my imagination, and more strongly attached me to the service of Mohammed Ali." These ravings are not to be contemned, they are opinions that are buzzed in the ears of the Pacha at all hours; they are ultimately made his, and in this form they are consecrated by the flatterers of the policy that is recommended, and that probably has been meditated upon.

I have spoken of the wholesale seizure of the landed property of the Mouteseins, the land-owners of Egypt, in the year 1808. This act of rapacity is commended by Clot Bey as one in the experience of whose working proves that "the present system of property realized by Mohammed Ali is in itself the best possible system," and "this organization of property (he says elsewhere) and the relation in which it has placed the Viceroy with his fellahs, has excited the severe censures of some persons who judge Egypt too much and its inhabitants by European ideas." The same facile mode of treating the more signal acts of injustice and oppression on the part of Mohammed Ali is adopted when this writer notices the depopulation of Egypt. "His enemies," he says, "accuse him, however, of exhausting Egypt; they make, above all, its actual depopulation a crime in him, and they reproach him with increasing this evil by keeping up military forces which exceed the resources of his country." "If we admit that, in order to restore civilization and reach the period of its famous prosperity, Egypt had need, above all, of a strong and durable Government, we must excuse the means by which Mohammed Ali has secured the strength and permanence of his power. It is especially in barbarous countries, where every thing inclines towards despotism in practice, where the term even civil rights is unknown, that the end justifies the means!"

The morality of this reasoning is so perfectly French that it is needless to comment on it.

In the same style he discusses the expediency of the Pacha's early mode of suppressing disorderly executions without legal processes, and he justifies them on this ground: *Une tête tombée prévenait de grandes calamités, et sauvait des milliers d'existences.*

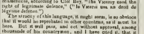
The falling of a head is so slight a matter in the mind of this gentleman, that we cannot be surprised at the falling of nearly five hundred on one occasion being considered only as an event that the circumstances of the times had rendered necessary. "The 1st day of March, 1811, was the day chosen (says the writer) for the act of terrible justice. On that day the Mamelukes were invited to assist at the investiture of the son of the Viceroy, Toussoun Pacha, who was going to command the expedition against the Wahabees. Mangled and hacked by the Albanian soldiers, they were fired upon without mercy."

Now, how is this horrid treason against the lives of so many hundreds of unsuspecting guests characterized by this man? Why, as the removal of dangers which the Viceroy "ought to annihilate in their source" ("que le Viceroi devait anéantir dans leur source"). In fact, in the massacre of the Mamelukes, according to Clot Bey, "the Viceroy used the right of legitimate defence," ("le Viceroi usa du droit de légitime défense.")

The atrocity of this language, it might seem, is so obvious that it would be reprobated in other countries, as it must be here. But it will pass, and cot without approval, among thousands of his countrymen, and I have cited it, that it may be seen what the men are who have a dominant influence over the mind of Mohammed Ali.

R. R. MADDEN.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.



United States Mail Boats SYDNEY and AUGUSTA. One of these boats will hereafter leave Washington alternately every morning at half past 11 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the morning cars and mail from Baltimore.

THOS. COORENDORFER,
Agent.
may 26—eolm

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Lectures in the Medical Department of this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, annually, and continue until the 1st of March.

During this period, full courses will be delivered on the various branches of Medicine by—

THOMAS SEWALL, M. D., Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN M. THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. FREDERICK MAY, M. D., Professor of Surgery; late Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland.

FREDERICK HALL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

SAMUEL C. SMOOT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Medical College is situated at the corner of 10th and E streets, equidistant from the Capitol and the President's House. In the arrangements of this building, and the organization of the School, particular reference has been had to the study of *Practical Anatomy*—a branch which the student will enjoy peculiar facilities for cultivating.

The Professor of Pathology and Practice will illustrate the most important Pathological conditions of the System by means of Thibert's Pathological Models.

The Professor of Surgery will show all the operations upon the recent subject.

The Professor of Chemistry has a complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

The Professor of Obstetrics will illustrate his lectures by obstetrical apparatus, and an ample collection of preparations and drawings.

As there are many young men of talent and worth in different parts of our country who, from restricted circumstances, are unable to avail themselves of the benefit of public lectures, the Professors have resolved to admit, gratuitously, two such students from each of the States and one from each of the Territories. In order, however, to guard against individuals whose education and character do not qualify them to become useful members of the profession, the selection is placed in the hands of the Senators and Delegates of Congress, each of whom has the right to select one student from his respective State or Territory, and whose certificate of selection will be a passport to all the lectures, by paying only, on entering the school, the usual matriculating fee of five dollars.

The entire expense for a course of lectures by all the Professors is $80.

[illegible] College, incorporated by an act of Congress of the United States. Good board can be procured at from three to four dollars per week.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
may 4—wtNov

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Visitors will proceed, at their meeting on the 1st of July next, to appoint Professors in the Schools of Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Law. Applications, directed to Dr. Gessner Harrison, Chairman of the Faculty, at the University, will be laid before the Board of Visitors.

The annual income of the Professor of each of these schools is composed of a salary of $1,000, and the fees (varying from $25 to $50 each) paid by the students attending the school. He is furnished, moreover, with a convenient dwelling house, having a garden attached, free of rent. The salary and fees received by the Professors of these schools, respectively, during the last four years, counting the salary at $1,000, have averaged as follows:

The Professor of Modern Languages,	$3,000 per annum.
Do Mathematics,	3,500 do
Do Law,	3,500 do

It is required that there shall be taught in the School of Modern Languages, the French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Anglo-Saxon languages. And with respect to any applicant for the vacant Chair of that School, the Visitors will expect to be informed whether he is competent to teach all these languages, and if not, which of them he can teach.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor of the U. of Va.
dec 29—wpdjy1

STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL.

THIS splendid ornament to the Monumental City is to be erected from the proceeds of the sale of tickets to the State Armory and Town Hall Lottery, which is drawn on the approved combination system.

Distant Adventurers, Attention! We present for your attention the most rich and brilliant Town Hall Lottery ever drawn, containing Prizes to the amount of six hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars! and Tickets only $10!

Emory & Co. No. 2 Calvert street, (the old-established house,) sold to the Town Hall Lottery, drawn on Thursday, the

Splendid Capital of 12,000 dollars.

Drawn to Nos. 3 45 74.

This handsome prize, *the great prize sellers*, Emory & Co. forwarded, per certificate of regular package of 25 whole tickets, to Chambersburg, Pa.

The gentleman who ordered this package paid but $74 for the certificate—in return, Emory & Co. paid him *ten thousand one hundred dollars!* Is not this great encouragement for all who have been purchasing blanks elsewhere to give Emory & Co. a trial?

The Great Town Hall Lottery, here presented to be drawn on the 3d of June, offers great inducements to distant adventurers for relying on an independent fortune, particularly when packages are taken. A regular package of 26 whole tickets costs $260, and we guaranty them to draw, at the worst possible luck, $111. All that need be paid for a certificate of the package is $149, (the tickets will be placed in bank for security.) 26 whole tickets cost $260, when purchased miscellaneously, and only $149 when a regular package is ordered on certificate; where is the difference. This is a great opportunity for buying regular packages, and should not be neglected. The drawing will be forwarded free of expense.

STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY—Class 12 for 1841,
To be drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, the 3d June, 1841.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
1 do	10,000		10,000
1 do	6,000		6,000
1 do	2,500		2,500
75 prizes of	1,000 are		75,000
75 do	600		45,000
75 do	500		37,500
67 do	200		14,000
65 do	100		6,500
65 do	70		4,550
65 do	60		3,900
130 do	40		5,200
132 do	20		2,300
4,516 do	20		90,320
27,040 do	10		270,400
32,396 prizes, amounting to			$608,608

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—Eighths $1 25.

Duplicates of regular packages of whole tickets and shares will issue at—

26 whole tickets	$149	26 quarters	$37 50
26 half do	75	26 eighths	18 75

26 sixteenths $9 37.

Distant adventurers will please address their orders for tickets in this brilliant Lottery to the old established house of

EMORY & CO.
No. 2 Calvert street, Baltimore.
may 26—3tw2w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Anthony McElroy, late of Washington county deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of May, 1841.

JOHN McELROY,
Executor.
may 26—law3w

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—My Seminary for youths will open in Alexandria, D. C. on the 1st of May, in a retired and commodious building, formerly the abode of the late Judge Mason, at the northern extremity of the town. There are vacancies which I desire to fill.

Great attention will be paid to the morals, manners, and habits of my pupils, who all reside in my family, and form a part of it. The discipline is strict and parental.

No pupil not heretofore a member of my family will be admitted over fourteen years of age, and the number will be limited to sixteen.

The course of instruction is liberal, suited to an entrance into schools of higher grade, into college, and mercantile life.

Terms: For tuition, board, fire, candles, washing, mending mattress and bedding, the charge for the scholastic year of 10 months is $190, payable half yearly in advance.

Vacation from 1st August to the last of September.

Alexandria, D. C. April 27, 1841.   WM. BRENT, Jr.
may 4—eolw&wtf

REFERENCES.

The Rev. Dr. Keith, The Rev. E. R. Lippett, The Rev. Joseph Packard, The Rev. Wm. Hawley, — Theological Seminary, Va.
Gen. Walter Jones, Col. Wm. Brent, Col. Archibald Henderson, — Washington.
Dr. E. S. Bohrer and Jere. W. Bronaugh, Esq. Dr. Geo. Watson, — Georgetown, D. C.
Thos. Ritchie, Esq. Hon. Judge P. V. Daniel, Hon. Benj. Watkins Leigh, — Richmond, Va.
Gen. John H. Cocke, Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, — Fluvanna county, Va.
The Rev. R. T. Brown, Madison C. H. Va.
The Rev. C. B. Dana, Alexandria, D. C.
Gen. S. C. Leakin, Baltimore, Md.

A CARD.—The undersigned having, under the firm of Johnson & Callan, opened an office of General Agency for the negotiation and transaction of such business as may be confided to them in this city, beg leave to offer to their friends and to the Public their services in the sale or purchase of all kinds of real and personal property, corporation, bank, insurance, and other stocks, negotiation of loans and investments of money, collections of claims upon the several departments of Government, rents and dividends, bond bills and notes from abroad, payment of taxes for non-residents, settlement of estates, executing the duties of trustees, &c. &c. all for a fair and reasonable commission, at their office, on F street, a few doors east of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, where they may always be found during business hours.

The undersigned feel happy in the belief that, to those who know or who ever have known them, it is unnecessary to say their business will be conducted upon principles of the strictest propriety in all respects, and that all moneys passing through their hands will be promptly remitted or otherwise disposed of according to instructions.

LEWIS JOHNSON.
N. CALLAN, Jr.

REFERENCES.

Very Rev. Dr. Wm. Matthews, Gen. John P. Van Ness, Richard Smith, Esq. George Thomas, Esq. Darius Clagett, Esq. — Washington.
Gen. Walter Smith, John Kurtz, Esq. — Georgetown.
Messrs. Hugh Smith & Co. Alexandria.
Nath. Jewett, Esq. Messrs. Loring & Kupfer, — Boston.
Messrs. Young, Smith & Co. Wolfe & Clarkes, Baily, Ward & Co. Benj. H. Field, Esq. — New York.
Hon. John Sergeant, William D. Lewis, Esq. Messrs. Levi Garrett & Sons, — Philadelphia.
Z. C. Lee, Esq. Robert Mickle, Esq. F. Konig, Esq. — Baltimore.
Messrs. Dunlop, Moncure & Co. Richmond.
J. & W. Southgate, Norfolk.
J. W. Zachary & Co. New Orleans.
May 17—2awtf

NEW INVENTION.—D. PHILIPS & A. JACKSON'S PATENT GARLICK AND SMUT MACHINE, *for separating Garlick, Smut, and Cheat from Wheat, &c.*—The advantages of this improvement consist in the facility with which it can separate garlick, smut, cheat, or other impurities from wheat or other grain, and in the simplicity, cheapness, and durability of the apparatus. Any carpenter, having seen one of these machines, can very readily make them.

[illegible]

The patentees take pleasure in offering this improvement to Millers and the Public generally.

Letters from any part of the United States, addressed to the patentees, at Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID PHILIPS,
ASA JACKSON.

P. S. Mr. DAVID PHILIPS, one of the patentees of the above improvement, has disposed of his interest to the same to Mr. MOSES B. HERRING for a valuable consideration, reserving only the State of Pennsylvania.

ASA JACKSON.
may 4—eolmcp

ANY ONE OF THREE VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I am desirous to sell any one of my three farms, all of which lie in as healthy a region as any in Virginia.

"SOLDIER'S REST" is in Orange county, on the Rapid Ann river, a short distance below the Raccoon Ford, and about thirty miles from Fredericksburg; it contains 925 acres, between 500 and 600 of which are cleared. The land is well timbered and situated. This farm, at the recent assessment, was valued higher, by a sworn officer, than any tract of land in Orange county. It has a large dwelling-house with 8 rooms and usual out-buildings.

"SLATE HILL," just opposite Soldier's Rest, in Culpeper county, is still more valuable: it contains about 700 acres of land, between 300 and 400 of which are cleared, and 170 acres of the cleared land first-rate low grounds. The woodland is well timbered, and much of it would produce fine tobacco. It has a small two-story dwelling house, &c. on it.

"THE HORSE SHOE" lies in the bend of the Robinson river, Culpeper county, near the mills of Mr. R. T. Willis, and within about five miles of Orange Court-house: it contains 690 acres, 460 of which are cleared; one half, at least, of the cleared land is fine low grounds, and the hill-land scarcely less valuable. This farm and Mr. William E. Glassel's, I have understood, were, under the old assessment, valued at the same price, and higher than any other land in the county of Culpeper, which then embraced Rapahannock. This farm has a small dwelling-house, &c.

The said three tracts of land are in a good state of improvement, and clover and plaster act finely upon them. They are now in a condition to bring abundant crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. and are well adapted to grass. Such a selection of valuable lands is rarely offered to those who may seek an investment in real estate.

More particular information may be had by reference to Jeremiah Morton, Esq. who will be in Richmond until the 20th of April, and after that period on his farm adjoining "The Horse Shoe," or by letter addressed to me.

GEORGE MORTON,
Raccoon Ford P. O. Culpeper county, Va.
ap 24—cptf

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the 1st day of July next, at the Court House door in Upper Marlboro', the farm which he purchased of Washington Berry, Esq. called Aquasco Mills, situated on the Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, about five miles below Magruder's Ferry. This farm contains about one thousand acres of land, is in a high state of improvement, and is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, oats, &c. There is on this land a large grist mill in good repair.

The undersigned will sell this land together or in lots to suit purchasers.

All persons desirous of purchasing will call on the undersigned on the premises at any time before the day of sale, when the land will be shown, or upon Thomas O. Pratt, Esq. the Attorney of the undersigned, at his office at Upper Marlboro', who will furnish a description of the land, and show the same in his absence.

As this land will positively be sold on the day above mentioned all persons who may desire to purchase are requested to attend.

DAVID YOUNG.
may 1—cpts

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale all those several tracts of land lying in Prince George's county, and commonly known as the Manor. An opportunity is here offered to persons wishing to invest in real estate rarely to be met with, as these tracts contain from five to six thousand acres, which have been divided into a number of lots, containing from one to five hundred acres each. The roads from Washington city to Piscataway, from Washington city to Nottingham, from Marlborough to Piscataway, from Alexandria to Marlborough, and many others, pass through the land, which is situated about an equal distance from each place.

It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt examine for themselves.

These lots will be sold on the most accommodating terms, as a very long credit will be given for the purchase money, upon the purchaser giving security for the payment of the interest annually.

Any information on the subject will be given upon application to the subscriber, near Bladensburg, or to John Calvert, Esq. living on a part of said tract.

CHARLES B. CALVERT.
aug 7—2awtf

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A LETTER FROM OREGON.

If we had received a Letter from the North Pole, we could not have been more surprised than at the receipt of the subjoined Letter, which, by the way, has been as long in coming as if it had really come from that focus of physical phenomena, and has, in all probability, made the complete circuit of the globe before it reached our hands. It has been nine months coming, and is in answer to a publication in the Intelligencer nine months before it was written. A correspondence at such long intervals reminds one of the supposed Letters from the dead to the living, and is not without a kindred interest arising from the time and space which separate us from our correspondents.

In the dispute between the members of the party of exploration and settlement to the Oregon our readers will probably feel little interest. The general information towards the close of the Letter will, however, be acceptable to every body.

WALLAMET, OREGON TERRITORY,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1840.

Messrs. EDITORS: In the National Intelligencer of November 23, 1839, the undersigned have read an article extracted from the Peoria (Illinois) Gazette purporting to be a history of the expedition which left that place the preceding spring, for Oregon, under the command of T. J. FARNHAM, Esq. by D. OAKLEY, one of the party, and, having been members of the company, we consider it a duty which we owe to ourselves and the Public to correct a few of his misstatements. In doing this, we shall confine ourselves principally to such matters as are calculated to convey false impressions with regard to persons and to circumstances which we deem of some importance. Consequently we pass over many things without notice which are entirely unfounded.

The first untruth to be pointed out is his assertion that Mr. Shortess "offered to act as guide, and soon proved himself to be of a reckless and unprincipled character." This assertion is entirely false. Mr. Shortess joined the company upon the same footing as the rest, and was ever ready to do his duty, while he continued in it, regardless of hardship or danger.

We come next to the storm of June 12, where Oakley says his gun was struck out of his hand by lightning! This any person, in the least acquainted with the nature of the electric fluid, will at once detect the falsity of.

The next occurrence to be noticed is Smith's disaster. Here almost every part of his statement is untrue. A few of these untruths will be pointed out. He (Oakley) says that he "caught Smith while in the act of falling." He was not within the tent where the accident happened, neither did Smith fall, nor was he "in the act of falling." Oakley was not the person who went for a surgeon, neither did Dr. Waldo, improperly called Walworth by Oakley, return in his "carryall," but on horseback, and the carriage was brought by C. Woods, the person who went for the doctor. The bed was furnished by some of the company, who gave up their blankets for that purpose.

We proceed to the occurrences at the crossing of Arkansas. Here it was that Mr. Farnham threw up the command, not, as Oakley states, "in consequence of the mutinous spirit of part of the company, growing out of the deplorable condition of Smith," but of his utter want of qualification for the command. His conduct would have caused him to be deprived of the command some time previous to this if Mr. Shortess would have consented to accept of it.

At the crossing Shortess was chosen leader, and, having reduced matters to something like order, the company proceeded more harmoniously than they had hitherto done, to the extreme mortification of Farnham and one or two others. Smith had as good attendance as the circumstances of the company would admit, Blair and Farnham being appointed to attend exclusively to him, and the story of his being neglected, or any proposition being made to leave him to perish in the prairie, is a base calumny.

Concerning the separation of the company at Bent's Fort, Oakley has given a very incorrect account. What he terms "a spirit of disaffection" arose from the low intriguing disposition of Farnham, who wished to get rid of the company. So that here is the clew to all Oakley's slanders. * * * * *

His ignorance of the geography of the country is shown in styling Green river "a branch of the Columbia," it being well known to be a branch of the Colorado of the West.

The story of the capture and detention of the party on their return from Brown's hole to the south fork of the Platte is entirely false. The undersigned saw and conversed with them, and they (that is, Richardson and his party) stated that they had seen no Indians of any tribe on their way from Brown's hole.

Oakely says "Here (that is, on the south fork,) we found Shortess's party; all their horses had been stolen by the Indians." This is nearer the truth than most of his statements, as they had taken four out of fourteen, so that he only went ten beyond the truth; though their detention was not in consequence of the loss, but for want of a suitable guide through the mountains. We here take our leave of Mr Oakley; and, in conclusion, must express our astonishment that the editor of the Peoria Gazette should give publicity to statements affecting the reputation and feelings of nearly every one of the Company, on no better authority than that of Obadiah Oakley.

It may be expected that the undersigned should give some account of the country on the Columbia and Wallamet rivers; but our residence in it has been too short to enable us to speak with confidence. It is our opinion, however, that as a grain-growing country it is inferior to the Western States of the Union, but superior as a stock-raising country, owing to the mildness of the climate.

The settlement on the Wallamet consists of sixty or seventy families; made up of French Canadians, Yankees, Trappers from the Rocky mountains, Missionaries, and a few Europeans and Sandwich islanders. The principal production of agriculture is wheat, of which the average product is about twenty bushels per acre. The quality is equal to the best wheat of the United States. Oats thrive well; corn and potatoes but indifferently. Beans and pease produce a fair crop. Other productions are unimportant.

Those who wish to know more of the country are referred to Capt. WYETH's letter to Mr. CUSHING.

Editors who have published Oakley's tales are requested to give the above an insertion.

FRANCIS FLETCHER,
AMOS COOK,
JOSEPH HOLMAN,
ROBERT SHORTESS,
R L KILBURN.

FROM THE MACON (GEORGIA) MESSENGER.

A MODEL STATE.—Old Connecticut, as exhibited by her Governor in his late message, is an example for her sister States. *Yankees* abroad are proverbial for their industry, enterprise, indomitable energy, and shrewdness. These are qualifications not picked up by travel, but are peculiar, and belong to them as their natural birthright. Hence, whenever we see a *Yankee*, we are sure to find a man that is able to take care of himself—to push his way through the world, often friendless and unaided, and by the exercise of his own energy not unfrequently arriving at the very pinnacle of distinction. The observation and experience of every one of us can point out many such an example. Now, how does all this happen? It is explained in a word—*Education*. No sooner can he articulate than a spelling-book is put in the hands of the child; to read and write becomes a part of his "*bringing up*," as much as eating, drinking, and sleeping; and this is a duty not only prompted by parental affection, but imposed by statute provision of the State. It is the policy of the State, the fundamental and primary principle of all her institutions, to give an education to all her citizens; and as this has been her chief care, the results have been, as they ever must be, a general diffusion of knowledge among every class of her citizens, qualifying them indiscriminately for every station, and making every office of honor or profit accessible to them.

Let it be borne in mind that the population of Connecticut is about 300,000, and that of this population, in the late census, but *one man* who was a citizen was found who could not read and write. Are we not justified, then, in holding up Connecticut as a model State? What a glorious monument of her greatness, *ære perennius*, has she in her common school fund! Well may her children, scattered over the broad face of the earth, be proud of the place of their nativity, and yearn to her with the affection of a child towards a parent; for she has not only given them life, but what makes life alone valuable—Education.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—VICE PRESIDENT.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

We have been permitted to peruse and publish the following interesting letter. It will be readily perceived that it is addressed to Mr. SOUTHARD by one of the most distinguished of his old colleagues in the Senate, and the importance of the subject well justifies its publication. We do not understand that Mr. S. concurs in the reasonings and conclusions of the writer; but the questions discussed ought to be speedily settled. And the manner in which they are here treated by one whose opinions are entitled to consideration, cannot fail to excite attention:

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21, 1841.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

MY DEAR SIR: The conversation which I had with you the other day, and the interest which seems to be taken on the subject generally, induces me to offer to you my opinion of your position since the death of the late President of the United States; by which event the powers and duties of President have devolved on the late Vice President, which latter office has thereby become vacant. This is a case of the first impression, no Chief Magistrate having departed this life during the term for which he was elected, at any former period in the history of this Government. The question whether the President *pro tem.* of the Senate succeeds the Vice President in the chair of the Senate in like manner, and to the same extent, as that officer succeeds the deceased President, may well admit of doubt, and conflicting opinions on either side may plausibly be defended by reasoning founded on the Constitution and laws relating to this subject, or by analogy. I have, on a hasty examination of the provisions of the Constitution, and the act of 1792, prescribing the manner in which a President and Vice President shall be chosen, and the various contingencies, on the happening of which the powers and duties of those officers shall devolve on other public functionaries, arrived at the conclusion that, according to a fair interpretation of the Constitution and the act of Congress above referred to, you have become the successor of President TYLER, as Vice President of the United States, precisely as he held that office before the death of the late President HARRISON. Prior to the time at which these novel events occurred, you had been chosen by the Senate President *pro tem.* of that body, in the casual absence of the Vice President; by that appointment your official duties could only cease and determine by the "Vice President appearing and taking the chair."—*Jefferson's Manual.* Such has been the practice of the Senate from the commencement of the Government, which demonstrates the construction adopted by the framers of the Constitution, in the duration and tenure of the office to which you were chosen. It would seem, therefore, to follow as a necessary consequence, that inasmuch as there exists a total vacancy in the office of Vice President, and the contingency of his appearing and taking the chair is rendered *impossible*, the "powers and duties" of the office devolve on you until a President and Vice President shall be elected, on the same principles in all respects whatever, that are applicable to the succession of the Vice President to the executive chair of the nation, and to the same extent. It is evident that the Constitution meant to provide against a *permanent* vacancy in the office of President and Vice President; but if the member of the Senate who takes the chair as the successor of the latter officer retains his seat in the Senate, he either fills two inconsistent stations in connexion with the body, or the office of Vice President becomes extinct until a regular election shall take place at the time prescribed in the Constitution. The casting vote of the Vice President is thereby lost, and the object of the Constitution in creating that office is clearly to that extent defeated. The full and entire investment of the office of President in the late Vice President is not doubted by any. He could not resign the office which he now fills by virtue of the Constitution, and resume the chair as President of the Senate, and yet the Constitution, as amended, provides that, in a certain contingency, he shall "act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President," or, in other words, he shall be *the acting President*. In the same sense I consider the terms President *pro tempore* of the Senate, or acting Vice President, used in art. 1, sec. 3 of the Constitution. The Senate shall "choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall *exercise the office of President of the United States.*" This phraseology is, to my mind, clearly intended to apply to a temporary exercise by the Vice President of the office of President, without vacating his office of President of the Senate, which he may or may not resume, according to circumstances. 1. The President may labor under a temporary alienation of mind, or be unable, from disease or debility of body, to discharge the duties of President. 2. The President may be impeached, and put on his trial for high crimes and misdemeanors. In either of these contingencies the Vice President shall "*exercise* the office of President," or become the *acting* President of the United States, until the mind of ... be ... nounced. The President being thus relieved from disability, the Vice President "appearing and taking the chair of the Senate," the office of President *pro tempore* is forthwith determined, and he again takes his seat in the Senate. The obvious meaning of the phrase implies that the President *pro tempore* occupies the chair for the time being, and that there is some other person in existence who is entitled to occupy it *de jure*.

I hold it to be a sound principle that the Constitution and laws should be so construed as to give efficacy to all their provisions, and to reconcile apparent incongruities or doubtful phrases, so as to carry the true intent and meaning of each section or article into full operation. Would it not be inconsistent with this rule of construction to establish a precedent by which either the office of President or Vice President shall remain for a single day vacant? It is agreed on all hands that the first office must be perpetually filled, or an *interregnum* would arise fatal to the perpetuity of our system. The powers and duties of the President are multifarious, important, and cannot cease without imminent danger to the Republic; but the principle would not be varied in the slightest degree if his powers were limited to one object. With regard to the second office, the scope of its powers is restricted to a more narrow sphere, and therefore the necessity of preserving the exercise of them does not strike the mind with the same force that would be felt in relation to the enlarged powers of the first office. No Senator can be deprived of his right to vote on all questions pending before the Senate. No Senator, as such, can be clothed with the power of giving the casting vote in case of an equal division of the Senate. These *postulata* I take to be undeniable. The conclusion is unavoidable that, if the *transfer* of the late Vice President to the first office does not confer on you, *ipso facto*, the office of Vice President as he held it, by the election of the People, then there is a positive grant in the Constitution of a most important power, which cannot be exercised for the next four years! On the same theory of construction, and with equal propriety, any number of powers in the Constitution might, under peculiar circumstances, be abrogated or suspended; and thus the integrity of the system in all its parts would be impaired and rendered, *quoad hoc*, inoperative. Could the framers of the Constitution have imagined that their language would justify an interpretation so inconsistent with the great ends contemplated and achieved by their wisdom and patriotism? I think not. Section 9, in the act of 1792, declares what officer of the Government *shall act* as President "in case of the death, resignation, *or inability*" both of the President and Vice President. The President *pro tempore* of the Senate stands first, and, in case there be no such officer, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives succeeds to the Executive chair, "until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." I would respectfully inquire whether the succession is granted by this act to the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, *or* to the man who may happen to fill either at the time the vacancy occurs? Certainly the title rests in the man who is designated by the office he held at the time, which he cannot continue to hold afterwards, and which is thereby vacated. The words of the law, however, taken literally, refer particularly to these offices, as the foundation of the title of the incumbent for the time being to the office of President. If this be the meaning and intent of the law, then the office on which the title is founded must be retained to perfect it, otherwise the transfer to the higher office constitutes the individual, to all intents and purposes, President of the United States, and not the mere *locum tenens* who shall act in that capacity for temporary purposes. This position would seem to be beyond the reach of contradiction. The only exception to the rule I have before noticed refers to a casual disability from any cause in the person holding the office of President, which being removed, the powers and duties of the *acting* President cease, and he returns to his former office, which is not vacated, but simply suspended for the time being. The death of General Harrison has created a permanent vacancy in the office of President during the time for which he was elected. Governor Tyler, by virtue of his office as Vice President, has become President until an election of a new President shall take place. In the event of his death, you, as President of the Senate, would succeed to the office in like manner. I can find nothing in the Constitution which authorizes an election of President and Vice President for a term less than four years. Art. II section 1, of the Constitution provides that the President "shall hold his office for the term of four years, together with a Vice President chosen for the same term." The time, place, and manner of choosing these high officers are fixed by law. There is no provision for an election of President or Vice President to fill an unexpired term, but the succession alone is simply assured, both by the Constitution and the law of 1792; and the incumbent, whoever he may be, remains in office until a President is elected, which can only take place at the expiration of every successive four years.

There is no clause in the Constitution which, on the happening of any event, grants to Congress the power to order an election of President to fill out an unexpired term, or for a shorter period than four years. The 10th section of the act of 1792, it is true, makes provision for an election of President on certain contingencies, but is silent as to the term for which he shall be chosen. It will be observed that the power granted to Congress in case the office both of President and Vice President shall become vacant, is to declare "what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." This clause, assuredly, does not confer on Congress the power to order an election within the term of the President permanently removed by death or otherwise. The idea of an acting President is, to my mind, absurd, except in the case of a temporary disability. The power of Congress over the subject would, therefore, seem to me to be exhausted when they declare what officer of the Government shall act as President in the cases enumerated.

I will now proceed to notice more particularly the office of Vice President. You, as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, will, as a matter of right, take the chair at the commencement of the next session of Congress, and there being no person in existence who can appear and determine your office, its character is *per se* changed from a *pro tempore* temporary appointment to one which can only be determined by death, resignation, impeachment, or at the end of four years from the fourth of March last. There is no express clause in the Constitution as to the succession in the event of a vacancy in the office of Vice President, and the question must of necessity rest on the structure of the Government in reference to the legitimate exercise of the granted powers. Can these powers be fully executed if there be no Vice President of the United States? I have already shown that they cannot. The possibility of a permanent vacancy in the second office of the Government is manifestly inconsistent with the plainest dictates of common sense, and could never have entered into the view of the framers of the Constitution. The Senate may choose a President *pro tempore* whenever *he* (the Vice President) shall exercise the office of President, art. I, sec. 3. The words of this clause clearly imply the *continued existence* of the Vice President, who may appear and take the chair at a future day; it contemplates a temporary exercise of the office of President, and not the full and entire investiture of the powers and duties of Chief Magistrate. But when the incumbent abandons the office of Vice President, and cannot again appear in the Senate and take the chair, then the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is merged, and whoever may fill it takes at once the vacant office of Vice President. In no other manner can the integrity of our system be maintained, and in no other manner can the granted powers in the Constitution be perpetually exercised. If President Tyler should die or resign before the expiration of his term the succession would devolve on the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, in case there be no Vice President, under the provisions of the act of 1792, passed in pursuance of the Constitution. What would be the operation and effect of this act if the second office in the Government should not be filled at the time that event may happen? Your right to succeed to that high office would depend on your occupancy of the chair from day to day throughout every session of Congress, to its close. You could not substitute a member to perform the duties beyond an adjournment. You could not withdraw from the Senate, according to established usage, to enable the body to choose a presiding officer to act as such in case of your death or resignation during the recess. Your absence, from sickness or inability to discharge the duties of the chair, or from any other cause, would compel the Senate to choose a President *pro tempore*, and you would of course be superseded unless you are regarded as the successor of the late Vice President. There could not be more than one President of the Senate *pro tempore* at the same time; but if such a plurality in the office were admitted by the Senate, in case of the death of the President, which of the two would succeed him? I make these suggestions, which might be enlarged, to enforce the principle which I advocate, and to demonstrate the propriety of establishing a perpetual succession to the office of Vice President when a vacancy shall happen, which would serve as a precedent on all future occasions like the present.

These are my views of the subject, hastily drawn out, and if erroneous, the error can readily be detected by the august body over whose deliberations you preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. POINDEXTER.

A STEEPLE CHASE IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, MAY 24.

The grand subscription Steeple Chase for a purse of £150, weights 12 stone 4 lbs., 3 miles across country, came off yesterday between the city and Long Point. The start took place in a grass field adjoining Mr HANDYSIDE's farm, and the finish was on Capt ERMATINGER's, at Long Point. The weather, which in the morning had been fine, about one o'clock showed symptoms of a desire to refresh the riders; at half-past two, however, notwithstanding the rain, the following horses came to the starting post: *Heretic* ridden by Col. WHITE, *Cheroot* by Mr HELY, *King Cole* by Capt SUTTON, *Grasshopper* by Mr FERGUSON, *Barbeau* by Mr MILES, *Duvernay* by Mr HEWGILL, and *Oatmeal* by Mr JAMES. On the word being given, away went all the horses together, with the exception of *Cheroot*, who modestly retrograded, notwithstanding the gentle inducements of his rider's spur and whip, and walked backwards at a pace which, if followed in an opposite direction, would doubtless have gained him the race. The other six, with *Barbeau* leading, all went at the first leap (eighteen feet of water on the flat) without flinching; *Barbeau* first cleared it easily in his stroke, and was followed by *King Cole*, *Heretic*, *Duvernay*, and *Oatmeal*, all getting well over, but *Heretic* evidently not in a good humor. *Grasshopper*, however, did not hop quite far enough, going plump into the middle, and leaving his rider ... *Oatmeal* ... afterwards.

Away went the others, *Barbeau* still leading, clearing the two next fences (stiff timber rails, and the last with a yawning ditch on the off side) in gallant style. At the next fence, if we saw aright, *Oatmeal* came down and was no more seen. *Heretic*, *Barbeau*, *King Cole*, and *Duvernay* still went steadily along and at a moderate pace, till they came to the "big brook," and in went the Infidel, giving the Colonel "a *run upon the Bank*;" up he gets again, and away they go, *Barbeau* still ahead, with *King Cole* and *Duvernay* well up, and *Heretic* making up his ground fast. The next fence is a rasping flight of rails, very stiff, and with wretched taking-off ground, *Barbeau* goes at it and refuses. Up comes *King Cole* and shuts up too. Ditto ditto *Heretic*—while *Duvernay* flies over it like a bird. At it again—*King Cole* is over first, *Barbeau* next, and then *Heretic*, carrying away three of the rails before him. Away they go up the hill, *Cheroot*, having by this time been prevailed upon to start, showing his superior speed by coming up with the leading horses at the bottom. After this, what became of them we cannot tell, till they came within a few fields of the winning post, and neared the first "bullfinch," a terrific fence not much known in this country, and consisting of a ditch, a solid bank of earth with a thick thorn hedge ten or twelve feet high on the top, and another ditch on the other side, making altogether a stroke of about 25 or 26 feet. *King Cole* charged it first, jumping on the bank and down on the other side, *Barbeau* and *Duvernay* went at it together, and both cleared it at one sweep, *Heretic* close upon them and getting over safe. At the opposite angle of the field, another "bullfinch" awaits them and then a gallop over five or six acres to the winning post. Up come all four horses, the merry old *King*, magnificently ridden, still managing to keep the lead, with *Barbeau* on his flank hard held, and waiting apparently for the gallop at the end, *Heretic* and *Duvernay* followed at about twenty lengths behind—the former reined in, and evidently waiting for a fall in front to slip in. The event proved his rider's judgment but too well, *King Cole was done*—it was neck or nothing, and at it he went with all his might, and far too fast for such a fence, after a three miles run over such a course, down he went, and *Barbeau*, who had been let out just in time to win, jumped on the bank, and getting his legs entangled in the tough branches, tipped over a rail that had been put up to make the hedge stiffer, and went down too. Up came *Heretic* and the mare—the Colonel pulled his horse short up on his haunches on the fence, hopped on and off, and run up to the winning post while the two best horses were in the ditch, *Duvernay* following him safe in.

Had *Barbeau's* rider been able to mount again, he was still in plenty of time to win the race, but being of course blown by the severity of his work, his spur caught the horse's haunch in mounting, and off he went again. *King Cole* got up and ran in, and though last at the winning post gets the purse, *Heretic* and *Duvernay* having gone out of the Course in the middle of the race.

After this race, there was another, a light Steeple Chase, which was won in gallant style by Mr BARING, A. D. C. to the Governor General.

Thus finished the Steeple Chase. If pleasure can be felt in witnessing excellence in any art, most assuredly it must have been imparted at the sight of the four horses that reached the last fence, and the unsurpassable skill of their riders, as they came over the field before it. Considering the severity of the course, the work of both men and horses must have been very severe. Notwithstanding the rain, there was a large concourse of spectators, who were all, we are sure, well repaid for the inconvenience of the weather by the sport of the day, and all join with us we have no doubt, in hoping that this will not be the last Steeple Chase we shall see.

[*Morning Chronicle.*

NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken the well-known house on Louisiana avenue occupied for upwards of twenty years by Mr Guttelich, is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment and any others that may favor him with a call, with the best of Ale, Porter, and other liquors, that the District and other places afford; and by the meeting of Congress, at the Extra Session, will be prepared to accommodate Members of Congress and strangers visiting the city with rooms furnished in the neatest and most comfortable style, together with breakfast, if desired.

Those wishing to engage rooms are requested to call and examine them, as the subscriber feels confident none better are to be had in the city.

may 17—3tawtlstJune JAMES CUTHBERT.

GENTEEL BOARDING AND HOUSE FOR SALE.—Mrs. HEWITT has taken the large and commodious house at the corner of 7th street, opposite the Centre Market, which has been fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of Members of Congress and others, and invites attention to it.

She also offers for sale the very valuable property formerly owned and occupied by the late William Hewitt, situated at the corner of 8th and D streets, and opposite to the Unitarian Church, in the city of Washington. It consists of a handsome and very eligibly situated three story brick house, with a pump of excellent water in the yard, a smoke house, and other conveniences not usually found in houses offered for sale, and ample grounds, which will be sold entire, or in separate parcels, on accommodating terms. Application may be made at the residence of Mrs. Hewitt, above named.

may 19—eo2w

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.—THE "NATIONAL INSTITUTION."

Let one who has the honor to belong to the Navy direct your attention to a method of making yourselves as useful in these "piping times of peace" as you have already been in war. You have in the Navy many young men of talents who could add much to the literature of their country, but they have not heretofore had a field in which all could act in concert. But, since the establishment of the "National Institute," even the least gifted can add their mite to science and assist in the dissemination of useful knowledge throughout this country. It may be asked, How is this to be done? One may say, I cannot increase the agricultural knowledge of this country. I am wholly ignorant of agricultural knowledge. The man who ploughs the field for the reception of grain may be ignorant, but he adds to the agricultural interest by merely turning up the soil, planting the seed, and gathering it in when ripe. The man of science examines the nature of the soil, classifies the plant, and makes known its usefulness. You, then, could, by a mere collection of earths from different latitudes, add much to agricultural information. Visiting every known sea and country, it is in your power to add more to the collections of the Institution than any other body of men. The Exploring Expedition has already sent to the Institution upwards of sixteen hundred birds, many valuable botanical specimens, shells, minerals, and other curiosities. These have been received, and are now in progress for exhibition. Besides those which have already arrived, more than five times the amount of different specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, Botany, &c. are on the way to be placed under the charge of the National Institute. I say to the whole body of the Navy, "Go thou and do likewise." The vast Florida reefs remain unexplored. The shores along the Gulf of Mexico are rich in mineralogy, natural history, botany, and conchology. The West Indies alone overflow with a rich store of scientific knowledge. South America is yet unexplored. On the vast bosom of the Pacific are many islands rich in volcanic specimens. They, like unpolished jewels, require the hand of science to develop their beauties. The East Indies, yet so little known to the scientific world, is full of Nature's beauties. To you, then, officers of the Navy, is left the pleasing task to explore these vast regions of knowledge, and place the results with the only Institution which can or will promulgate this useful knowledge throughout your country. The harvest is heavy, but the laborers are few; enter, then, into the field, as we sailors say, "with a will;" and in a few years I prophesy you will see your labors amply rewarded.

From a sincere friend of the National Institute and the Navy. R. L. D., U. S. N.

ON "SEEMING CONSCIOUSNESS," &c.

Messrs. EDITORS: I have frequently experienced the curious impression, or "seeming consciousness," that the very events which are at the moment taking place before us have either occurred in our presence or passed in our dreams at some former period. The fallacy of the doctrine of "Pre-existence," which was entertained by certain of the ancients, and which seemed to be supported by the above-mentioned singular fact, was clearly shown by your ingenious correspondent "D.," but, in my opinion, Plato might have objected to his explanation of the phenomenon, even with "O's" *flighty* modification. For several reasons, I cannot think that it is occasioned by a momentary absence of mind, causing, as it were, perception and remembrance at the same instant of time.

It generally happens with myself that this apparent resemblance between the present and the past is manifested in several consecutive remarks in conversation. The first of these has sometimes arrested my attention, and I have stood still in expectation of others which I might recognise as familiar, and these have followed. Now, I may be allowed to doubt whether, with the attention thus fixed, my thoughts could have wandered in any manner, as "D" supposes. Again: Upon the first recognition of identity between the circumstances of the present and something that has gone by, the individual usually begins to *reflect*, to turn *back*, endeavoring to remember when and where before he had heard those very same words uttered in his ear, and even while he is thus trying to *recollect*, new coincidences are developed. Is it at all probable, Messrs. Editors, that during *this* process the mind should for any "speck" of time take a position in *futurity*, as "O's" theory maintains? We judge of the length of time by the progress of events. When a great many events take place in quick succession, the time appears long, and *vice versa*. Since, then, according to "D's" solution, the mind ... but the fraction of a second ... we know that a confidence in the mental operations is a fundamental principle of our constitution. We should therefore be slow to reject the evidence of our memory, if it is possible to account for circumstances without questioning the certainty of its indications. The most probable explanation of the difficulty with which I am acquainted is to suppose that, when any events occur which memory informs us we have experienced or dreamed of before, those very events, or others similar, we have actually experienced or dreamed of previously to that period. Be not too ready to demur at this assumption. It is not the fruit of superstition. Not at all. Numerous and varied well-authenticated facts are on record showing the *frequency* of casual coincidences in the affairs of life. The more remarkable of these the ignorant refer to supernatural agency, while the philosopher, unable to account for them upon any principles of association, is compelled to regard them as the productions of chance. Coincidences in *trivial* concerns, *which will of course happen comparatively often*, there is reason to believe, give rise to the phenomenon under consideration. It is certainly true that the frame of mind, the *feelings* of a man, are the same at many different times of life. Let us suppose that a person was conversing with an intimate friend, perhaps an inmate of the same house, upon some unimportant subject. The incidental, common-place observations made no impression upon him at the time. But if, after several months or years, when his feelings were nearly in the same state as formerly, that friend, or it may be some other, should make remarks somewhat similar to the former, or similar to what he may have heard in his dreams, or even to thoughts which he may have once entertained, memory would immediately commence her operations, and he would have a *confused recollection* of having previously heard these very sentiments uttered in like language. The indistinctness of the remembrance, and the fact that this thing happens only in regard to insignificant affairs, both favor the view of the subject which I have with all deference submitted to your consideration.

PHILOMATHES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, (MD.) MAY 24.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MAY 24, 1841.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS. In conformity to law, notice is hereby given to all persons whose taxes remain unpaid, that payment is required to be made at this office within sixty days from the date hereof, otherwise the collection will be enforced as the law provides.

may 25—3aw2m A. ROTHWELL, Collector.

A RARE CHANCE.—BLOOMFIELD AT PUBLIC SALE.—On Thursday, 27th day of May, will be sold on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day, that desirable farm called Bloomfield, containing about forty-four acres. The improvements are a frame dwelling house, containing 7 rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house and stable. This farm lies one mile northwest of the town of Alexandria, partly fronting the Alms House. The land will be shown on application to Mr. Ludwell Compton on the premises.

Also, the large two story brick dwelling-house and lot on Princess, between Washington and Columbus streets, Alexandria, with thick substantial walls, containing 7 rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, &c. at present in the occupancy of Mrs. E. H. Marll. Title unquestionable. The sale to commence at the house at 10 o'clock A. M. at the farm at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: One-fourth cash, the balance in three equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months, and approved security, with interest from day of sale. By order of the heirs.

may 18—cots

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned have connected themselves as partners in the practice of the law. They will attend all the Courts held in Hamilton county, Ohio, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Columbus.

B. STORER,
WM. KEY BOND.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) Sept. 1, 1840. sep 18—cpty

COTTAGE ACADEMY.—This institution now has the conjoint services of Messrs. G. A. Davis and C. W. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, graduates of Dartmouth College.

It is distant only eight miles from Washington, on or near the Washington and Rockville turnpike, in Montgomery county, Maryland. The retired and healthy location of the school and boarding house, to which the former is attached, its proximity to the seat of Government, the convenience of its arrangements, together with the very reasonable terms of board and tuition, recommend it highly to parents—citizens of the District, Members of Congress or officers of Government—who may wish to have their sons or wards prepared for admission to College, under competent and able teachers. Every suitable care in the manners and habits of the students will be given.

Medical attendance, if required, at hand—Dr. Josiah Harding being resident physician at the Cottage.

References.—B. O. Tayloe, Esq. Col. Wm. Brent, and Dr. B. S. Bohrer, of Georgetown.

Terms. For boarding, washing, and mending, $100 per annum. For tuition per quarter, $8, for languages including French and higher English studies. $5 for common English branches.

G. Y. BRENT,
may 19—eo3wcp Secretary of Board of Trustees.

LANE & TUCKER, Merchant Tailors, Pennsylvania Avenue, have just received, direct from New York, a splendid assortment of English and French goods from the latest arrivals, suitable for spring and summer wear, to which they would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public.

april 20—3tawlm

REVOLUTIONARY GROUND.

THE HISTORY AND SCENERY OF THE HUDSON,

BY A PEDESTRIAN.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY EXPRESS.

It is no great exaggeration, we think, to say that, among the mass of our countrymen who read, the many of the mass are better read in the history of the Old World than the New. The majority of Americans who travel for pleasure make their first bound upon the shores of a distant land. Their hearts are there, and, where a dreamy imagination has led them, the feet, as soon as they are unfettered from the ties of business, follow. They have read of home, of their forefathers, of the old French and Indian wars, of the heart stirring incidents of the Revolution, of a new world and the formation of a new Government, only, perhaps, in the question and answer task of the school-book. The school-room is left, and the task of childhood but rarely becomes the pleasure of manhood. If we think of home scenery and home incidents, it is either with the thought that already we know enough of both, or that, belonging to home, the time to come will always suffice to teach us all we do not know. How many there are whose ears have heard the roar of the waters of Niagara—whose eyes have never looked upward to the misty shroud, which, save in the bow of promise, which night and day, when the sun or moon appears, is ever there, shuts out the very appearance of the heavens—or downward to the foaming flood, to see which gives new life and quickness to every pulsation of the heart. A multitude there have been and are, all around Niagara, who know nothing of that giddiness of the head and beating of the heart and quicker coursing of the blood through the veins which creates, as it were, a new life and new thoughts even in the stoic beholder. So of our mountains, our valleys, the landing places of our forefathers, the graves of our sires, the fields of story and of blood, the spots of earth consecrated by patriotism, by wise council, and noble deeds. The few only turn from the beaten highway to catch a glimpse of places once famous for a battle lost or a victory won, or for being the burial places of those who gave up the ghost in the service of their country. We make few pilgrimages to the hallowed spots of home, though associated with personal freedom and the independence of a nation.

As many of our pleasure-travelling countrymen almost have stood upon the Alps and upon the Appenines as upon the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains, or the "heaven-kissing hills" which tower along the New England country. More is known of the Rhine than of the Hudson, of the Bridge of Lodi than of the Natural Bridge of Virginia, of Florence and Rome than of Plymouth and Jamestown, of the Giant's Causeway than of the natural caves and recesses in the States of the West. We have indeed all that is beautiful and imposing in scenery, and all that is novel and interesting in story—a vast and magnificent country—men whose lives have added dignity to the human family, and whose sacrifices have exhibited men in the high character stamped upon him by his Creator when he left him in purity, and but a little lower than the angels—

"The world before him where to choose his place of rest,
And Providence his guide."

In saying thus much, we but repeat perhaps a thrice told tale, and yet a truth, which adds much to our dishonor, and nothing to our taste or fame. If our poets, more than they do, would, like the Druids of old, people our woods with the good spirits that dwell there, a new impulse would be given to the rich and luxuriant scenery of the forests and rivers in our land. We have a thousand spots

"To fawn and dryad known,
The oak crowned sisters and the chaste-eyed Queen,"

whose

"Satyrs and Sylvan boys are seen
Peeping forth the vallies green."

But alas, they have no poet, and they die. Our poets turn merchants and shopkeepers and shopkeepers' clerks, and our shopkeepers and merchants and clerks become poets. Neither are in their element, and neither, in consequence, do well. So of our historians. There are not only many flowers among us "born to blush unseen," and whose sweetness is wasted upon the desert air for lack of a friend to direct their growth and gather up their fragrance but there is among us the stern vigor and strength of natural intellect, which grows up like a rank weed, and is put down as a wild plant, yielding either no fruit or none but the poisonous product of a mind uncultivated, and but half civilized. This may not be peculiar to us, but much there is that is peculiar in what we have stated.

The truth, indeed, was so strongly impressed upon the mind of the writer during a pedestrian tour late last week, some forty miles up the Hudson, on both sides of the river, that he determined to give utterance to his thoughts, in the hope that some one reader might either improve what is said, or while away a day or two upon the banks of a river beautiful in itself, and which abounds in historical incident.

The present is the most fitting time of the year for the jaunt I am about to speak of. We left, I and my friend, the dust and bustle of the city, with light hearts, and put our backs upon it as a prisoner of war would upon the prison-ship that had restrained him a long and weary while from the liberty of the sweetest air of Heaven and from the sight of the most beautiful part of creation. A business man in New York, by the way, is not a freeman—no more than is a hired man upon the plantation of a grower of cotton or sugar. The slave has his day and year of jubilee, but your business man ... and accounts, and who toils by day ... over his desk ciphering himself out of trouble and debt, or is found in the street elbowing his way through the crowd to borrow money or to sell his wares, is no freeman in the city—call him what you will. In the country, when the earth is green, and the sky is wreathed with the smiles drawn from the rays of a warm bright sun, when the eyes are free to see and the limbs to move, there is freedom, which only the man of the town and city who have been cramped up like jurymen in a jury-box can well appreciate.

My friend and myself made our first stopping place at Caldwell's landing—a spot insignificant in itself but attractive for the surrounding scenery. The gigantic Dunderberg, the King of the Hills, frowns upon you in lofty grandeur. From its sides, "like warts upon the nose of a giant"—a borrowed figure, good reader—have grown a race of pigmy hills of all sizes, from the youngest of the brood, no bigger than the mole hill, to the elder child which is next in size, to the mammoth monarch, the parent of the stock. Opposite Donderburg and Caldwell's landing, half a mile from the river, is the town of Peekskill, a charming place for a summer residence, and surrounded with grand and imposing objects. The hills upon one side of you are piled one upon another—Pelion upon Ossa—and stretching upward in every variety of shape and size from the rugged base below. Here is the hill where General Putnam saw executed the Briton, who, in his own laconic language, "was caught as a spy, tried as a spy, and executed as a spy." You walk the road where Andre commenced his flight, when the three patriotic Americans, richer to their good hearts than gold could make them, and, though poor, too rich in their honest poverty to be bought by money, arrested a British officer, whose escape would have cost a heavier loss than that of a traitor to his country. A soldier of the Revolution, who had served under Washington or Green, or a soldier in the army of Sir Henry Clinton, would tread both sides of the river for forty miles as familiar and well-remembered ground—for many a stolen march was made here at night, and many a forced one by day. Weary of thinking of the past, which the present revived in mingled emotions of pleasure and pain, we gazed upon the rich scenery around us until our eyes grew weary of the sight. We walked on to Verplanck's Point, a distance of four miles, along a road upon the banks of the river. The scenery here, too, is varied and beautiful—and where upon the banks of the Hudson, after you reach the Palisades, is it not? At the Point we remained long enough to see some relics of the Revolution, broken pieces of ordinance, balls, shells, and other inventions of man for hurrying one, with all his imperfections upon his head, into another world. We crossed the river to Stony Point, the most interesting spot on the Hudson river. We clambered the hill which the British had climbed sixty years before. The spot where the old fort stood was pointed out to us, and on the top of which has been built a lighthouse, a foothold on which will give you a view of the river and the valley scenery far and near, except when obstructed by the hills that tower above the lighthouse itself. Every spot here has an interest attached to it. You may ascend where the British went when they took the fort from the Americans, and descend on the slope of the hill where the Americans advanced, sword in hand, with "mad Anthony" at their head, and regained the fort. Both were dare-devil adventures, and they who had much fear of God or man, or devil, would hardly have ventured to penetrate this, the strong fortress of the highlands. The achievement of Wayne—the very spot on Stony Point where he went is pointed out—was wonderful in itself. A handful of men made five hundred prisoners, and took from the British a fort which was called the Gibraltar fortification of the country. How the deed was done, and as well done as it was, was one of the marvels of the country. Those, indeed, were extraordinary times, and men of extraordinary character dwelt in the land to accomplish extraordinary deeds of valor.

The view from Stony Point is most imposing. You see around you the scenes of some of the most interesting incidents of the Revolution. Arnold was seen from this spot descending the river. The Vulture sloop of war was not far off, on board of which the traitor found not a very willing shelter and protection. But a day or two before, he who had once stood upon the heights of Abraham doing battle for his country, was upon the high and strong fortress of his country, the commanding officer at West Point, plotting treason against her liberties. The Benedict Arnold, who had penetrated the forests of the Northeast, the wildest of the then unexplored regions of the continent—who had been shot down and taken from the field a wounded and almost dead man—was seen here, descending in his boat to the British sloop-of-war, fleeing for his life, the betrayer of his country. Happy for Arnold had he died of his wounds. If, like the gallant Montgomery, he had fallen at Quebec, like him his name would forever have been remembered, and his memory forever blessed.

We left Stony Point on foot for Haverstraw and Tappan, both interesting places, and not without their attractions, independent of the past. You see Haverstraw Bay, with the town of this name on the one side, and Sing Sing on the other. Below is Tappan Bay and Tappan Village, or Piermont, as it is called. The great New York and Erie Railroad also begins here. I sought the place rather to forget than to remember the present, and the changes which sixty years and more had wrought in the visible world about me. The head-quarters of Washington were two or three miles off. The very house where he ate and drank and slept before our independence was achieved, was standing. The very room in which he wrote many of his last and most patriotic letters is now as it was in '78. I sat upon the spot where he penned his well remembered letter to Joseph Jones, an M C concerning General Green—a letter imploring Congress not to suspend Green. It was here, too, he instructed Major General St Clair to take command of a most important post, and its dependencies. It was here, also, he plead with John Mathews, an influential Member of Congress, in regard to the necessity of enlisting soldiers for the war, and here, too, when for once his big heart was unmanned, he wrote to James Duane, in Congress, that "the history of the war was a history of false hopes and temporary expedients," and "would to God," said he, "they were ended." The house in which all I have said, and much more was written, was built in 1700, and though since then a hundred and forty years have passed away, the building remains with more of comfort and durability in it than three-fourths of the modern dwellings which have not stood a score of years. The "1700" is no fabrication, for the figures were put in the brick walls when the house was built, and stand there an evidence of the antiquity of the edifice, and a reproof to all modern builders. Even the plastering upon the walls is the same as it was in Washington's time, and as long before as can be remembered by one who was born there fourscore and ten years since. But Washington's "Head quarters at Tappan"—who that has read his letters will forget the name—were not the only attraction. It is the spot where the brave and lamented Andre was tried and executed. The very building in which he was confined remains, and it is within the year past that the partition walls which made him their prisoner have been taken down. I saw the spot where he stood—where he had received the little offerings of fruits and flowers presented him by the village girls, and where, too, he had received his sentence of death.

A good woman is living in the village, a relic of olden time, who, sixty years and some months since, in company with her young companions, visited Andre in his confinement. She speaks of him now as "Andre the fine young gentleman," the foreigner who always received her and her companions kindly, patting them upon their heads, sitting down with them and talking as freely and innocently as a father would talk to his child. An old man lives hard by—one who has often seen and conversed with Washington and with Andre—the one at his quarters, the other at his prison-house. Washington's hand had plucked the fruit for Andre, which, under his command, he had borne to the prisoner in his room. Before this, from the old "Robinson house" further up the river, Washington had written to General Green, who had charge of Andre, that he wished him "to have a decent room for the prisoner; that he should be treated with civility, and only that he might be so guarded as to prevent the possibility of escape." The old man of whom I speak is ninety years old, and with a very retentive memory has stored away a multitude of facts, all interesting and novel indeed to those who have sprung up since the great and good men of the Revolution have, for the most part, bidden adieu to the scenes of their earthly trials and triumphs. It has ever been a pleasing reminiscence with me to have seen the man who saw George Washington. To converse with one who served him, and who loved him—and who did not who served him?—was more than the pleasure of a moment passed in conversation. Here were Washington's headquarters, the garden where he walked, the room where he slept, the scene of that agonizing mental labor which often made the whole head sick and the whole heart faint; and here, beside me, was one whose father had occupied the now hallowed dwelling before him—who was present when he rode up with his staff—who had seen and conversed with Andre—who had given fruit to Andre's servant, for his master, even up to the morning of his execution—who saw Washington when a messenger came from Andre to him—who saw Andre marching to the place of execution, when his eyes fell upon the gallows prepared for him, and when his stout heart sank within him because he was to die like a felon, and not like a soldier. The message of Andre bore a prayer to Washington that he, the prisoner, might be shot, and not hung upon a gibbet. The request came too late, and the denial of the Commander-in-Chief was the most painful command he gave while in public life. "Make one more effort to change my mode of death. Let me die like a soldier," was the last request of Andre to his enemies in war, but who in peace would have rejoiced to have been his friends. It was borne from the road, for a half mile, upon the wings of the wind, to the headquarters of Washington. The messenger was heard, and the answer came, after due reflection, "It is too late." The sentence has passed, and cannot be revoked. It cannot now make much difference to the poor youth." Washington, as he spoke thus, turned away to conceal his emotion. His heart was full, and the child then had stronger nerves than the Statesman and the Soldier. This was on the 2d of October, 1780.

At twelve o'clock the deed was done, and how well the prisoner performed his part in the sad and dark drama of the execution is told by Washington himself to one of his letters: "He acted," says he, "with great candor, from the time he avowed himself until he was executed." To this he adds, in one of his letters to Congress, the following: "It will be perceived, by a letter I received from Andre on the 1st instant, that it was his desire to be shot, but the practices and usages of war, circumstanced as he was, were against the indulgence."

The fate of Andre filled all hearts with grief; and the villany of Arnold, who had been the only faithless officer of the war, created a general desire for his arrest and punishment. Two weeks after the execution, Washington wrote to Colonel John Lawrence that "Andre had met his fate with that fortitude which was to be expected from an accomplished man and a gallant officer." * * * *

I have walked upon the spot where he was executed, and where, twenty years since, his body was raised, literally almost incorruptible, and in a much more perfect state of preservation than that of Napoleon at St Helena, with all the protection which skill and experience and friends could give to it, even though the body of Napoleon was but little more than half the time beneath the clods of the valley. I have seen those who saw the three men who arrested Andre at the time of the arrest—who sixty years since saw Andre tried and executed—who stood upon the same spot forty years after, and gave a helping hand as his remains were raised, to be transported to the land of his fathers and the friends of his childhood.

To hold communion with such men—to see, not only them, but the scenes of their affliction and glory—to walk upon hallowed ground, and gather some relic of the past—to carve the name of a friend upon the tree which grew over the grave of a great and good man—is a mission which must ever add to one's virtue, patriotism, and love of country. We live by faith in the moral as in the religious world. We revive our faith when we keep bright and strong the chain which links the past with the present. The American who remembers the fathers of the land will never forget their posterity.

E. B.

A CARD—WASHINGTON HOUSE, Philadelphia.—The undersigned, Proprietor of the Washington House, No 223 Chestnut street, respectfully announces to Southern gentlemen and their families travelling North, that this new and splendid establishment is now open, and is fitted up in the most fashionable style for the accommodation of visitors.

The location, for health and convenience to places of fashionable resort or business, has no superior; while the parlors, public and private, dining rooms, and chambers, will bear comparison with any similar establishment in the Union.

The ladies will find in the Washington House all the quiet and elegance of a stately private mansion, and the gentlemen every luxury and attention that may be expected from a hotel of the first class in the city of Philadelphia.

The Washington House was planned and built expressly as a modern Hotel, and combines every arrangement for the convenience and comfort of travellers which taste and judgment could suggest. The furniture and bedding are new, and of the very best kind, and the proprietor hopes, by his untiring exertions, to merit and receive a liberal patronage, and especially from gentlemen and their families travelling North, and he persuades himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may honor the establishment with their company.

H. J. HARTWELL,
may 17—1mif Proprietor.

WANTED AT GADSBY'S HOTEL—6 active servants, as waiters, and 3 chambermaids. Liberal wages will be given to those that come well recommended.

NEWTON & GADSBY.

FOR SALE—Empty Bottles of all descriptions.

may 20—d3tif

FOR SALE, Lots numbered ten and eleven, (10 and 11,) in square numbered 457. These lots front on 7th street, opposite the office of the National Intelligencer.

For terms, which will be moderate and accommodating, inquire of the subscriber at his office, on 6th street, under Gadsby's.

may 25—eo2wif J B H SMITH.

STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY,
Class No. 11 for 1841.
To be drawn in Baltimore May 27, 1841.
SCHEME.
$15,064—$5,000—$2,500—20 of $1,000.
Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

For tickets in the above highly popular lottery adventurers will please call on

JAMES PHALEN & CO. Agents,
Corner 6th street, between Gadsby's and Brown's.

may 26—2t

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, (No. 18 Extra,)
DRAWS THURSDAY, MAY 27.
Capital 8,000 Dollars.
Tickets $2—Halves $1—Quarters 50 cents.

SPLENDID!
3 Capitals of 25,000 Dollars.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 29,
UNION LOTTERY, No. 3, WILL BE DRAWN AT ALEXANDRIA.
GRAND SCHEME.
3 Capitals of $25,000, amounting to $75,000.
100 Prizes of $1,000 amounting to $100,000.
Besides Prizes of $5,000, $2,000, 10 of $500, 20 of $300, 85 of $200, &c. &c.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets,			$130
Do	do	of 25 halves,	65
Do	do	of 25 quarters,	32 50

For sale by D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Penn. avenue, next door east of Gadsby's, Washington.

may 26—d3tif

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN OPINIONS.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT, MAY 22.

A NATIONAL BANK.—We have endeavored to explain why a National Bank is necessary for the regulation of the currency, and, incidentally, the domestic exchanges depending for their uniformity on the state of the circulation. It needs no prophet to tell us that the course of trade will regulate the exchanges as far as they are influenced by indebtedness. But we do require something more than assertion to satisfy us that control is not required over the issues of banks who may and do derange the exchanges by vitiating the currency. That control is to be sought in an institution and branches that will check the numerous issuers of paper money throughout the country, without too great a local interference in their necessary functions, by preventing their operations within their appropriate sphere of action. The purchase and sale of exchange should and would form the business *primarily* of a National Bank and its branches, and the discount of notes only *secondarily*. This latter function must attach in the greatest degree to the local institutions, and with a proper counterpoise of power between them and the branches of a United States Bank, a system of reciprocal checks might arise that would keep both within their appropriate orbits.

But a necessary branch of the inquiry [illegible] on. How is the regulator to be regulated? By what means shall that which controls be itself controlled? The first, if not sole object is to remove the temptation to cupidity—to cut off the hope of large gains by the partial operation of certain principles which should form a part of its internal organization, thus constituting it a bank of *safety*, and not one of *profit*, further than as it may open to the public a channel of secure and moderate investment. This is the only principle that will prevent undue expansions.

There have been two modes suggested for carrying out this principle.

1. By limiting the rate of dividends to 6 or 7 per cent. per annum. 2. By limiting the loans, including capital, deposits and circulation, to such an amount beyond the capital as will not yield more than the above rate of dividends. We prefer the latter mode on many accounts. A restriction that a National Institution should not so employ its means, collectively, as to exceed 50 per cent. of its capital, would remove all temptation to over-issues. With a bank possessing a capital, we suppose, of 50 millions, a sum of 75 millions employed in loans and discounts from its means of every description would yield a fair investment, after deducting expenses of management and an ample surplus for a contingent fund. There can be no other restraining regulation, within the compass of legislation, which will remove the temptation to overtrading in banks than the limitation of profit, for if there is any one truth better supported by historical evidence than another, it is, that restraint on the speculative action of banks is to be sought in a *regulation* preventing the possibility of making large dividends. To this source, much more than sympathy with mercantile excitement or popular feeling, are to be traced almost all those evils of banking which are produced from fluctuations in the amount and value of the circulating medium. And what is most remarkable, it is in great and prosperous times that this danger is most imminent. It is when a favorable course of exchange accumulates large quantities of specie in the vaults of banks, that they stand in the greatest peril, looking to their prospective good and safety. The disinclination to lose interest on a dead capital induces them, should any spirit of speculation appear, to sympathise with it, and feed it with the aliment of credit. At such periods banks require to be more than usually restrained from within by their internal organization, in proportion as they are pressed from without for supplies of credit.

2. A National Bank should not be compelled by its charter, or the character of its connexion with the Government, to make advances to it on any species of public security. We know that the contrary opinion prevails. But if there is any one fact fully ascertained, it is the danger of this practice. It most unquestionably was the cause of the suspension of the banks of the Middle and Southern States in 1814, and it is no less certain that if a National Bank had been then in existence, and had placed its means so far beyond its control as those institutions did at that time, the same result must have followed. There can be as little doubt that the heavy advances of the Bank of England to Mr Pitt's administration between 1791 and 1797 were the leading cause of the suspension of that institution in the latter of these years. Independent of the policy of this rule on these considerations, governments never *tax* when they can *borrow*, and the people are invariably burdened in the end more than if the public wants had been met by an adequate scheme of taxation. It follows, we think, therefore, that these two restrictions on the action of a National Bank, should one be organized, would be consonant to the maxims of prudence and the lights of history.

FROM THE TALLAHASSEE STAR.

The changes which have been going on in public opinion in favor of a National Bank, for the last few years, have been gradual and extensive, in almost every State of the Union. The people cannot fail to compare the prostrate condition of the great interests of the country, the deranged state of the currency, with the consequent embarrassments in every department of business, as they are presented to us now, with the healthy condition of all these interests in those days when the United States Bank furnished us with bills equal to specie, and which could be remitted to the remotest corner of the United States, and to almost any portion of the civilized world, where the American flag was known, without a greater loss than one and a quarter per cent. This comparison presents a melancholy contrast. What is the condition of things now? With the currency of Florida, a man cannot pass over the Georgia boundary, without finding that his money has lost half its value—even if it pass as money at all. If he passes from Georgia to Carolina, he will find that the bills in circulation in the former State lose from one half to seventeen per cent. of their nominal value the moment he passes the Savannah river.

Now this was not the condition of things when we had a National Bank. The evil commenced with the termination of the charter of the Bank. The currency has been growing worse ever since; and most people in all the commercial cities have become convinced that matters will not mend till the only proper remedy be applied.

There is good reason to believe that the project of a National Bank will be taken up at the next session of Congress. It may be hoped that the question will be presented in such a shape as to be favorably entertained. We are of opinion that a charter for a National Bank may be so framed as to obviate all the objections which have been urged against such an institution. We are of opinion that a National Bank may be organized which would always furnish a sound and healthful currency, facilitate the operations of Government in collecting, transmitting, and disbursing its revenues; and, at the same time, present no danger to the rights or interests of the People. It might be rendered powerless of evil, and yet the instrument of great good.

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN, MAY 20.

NATIONAL BANK.—Necessity is a hard master. Its teachings come with rude severity and a searching power, and, despite of prejudice and party and all the stubborn influences of life, wring from us our support. Amid our former prosperity, and in a day of strength, thousands felt as if the predictions made about the effects of tampering with the currency were the false warnings of false-hearted men. But experience, that stern teacher, has told them otherwise, and now, feeling "necessity's sharp pinch," they begin to see that there is no hope for the land, unless that currency be well regulated, and this they believe cannot be done without a National Bank.

The work of change presses bravely on. Nor is it confined to one party. Men of all parties feel it, because all alike feel the evils which hamper industry, and depress trade, and cripple the resources of the country. How can it be otherwise? Exchange between Milledgeville and New York 17 to 20 per cent.—between Natchez and New York 25 to 30—between Cincinnati and the West and New York 10 per cent. And who pays this? Who is compelled to meet it? Every man who labors. It comes off the labor of the country, and necessarily it affects that labor, whatever be its calling, whether it holds the plough, or wields the hammer, or sustains itself by trade. Should it be so? Ought this state of things to be tolerated? We say not; and differ as we may about the manner of relief, there is not a man among us who will not deprecate it as an individual wrong and a national curse.

So it is felt to be. Hence the cause of the change in public opinion which is going on. It springs from no political move; it is occasioned by no official influence; it comes from the conviction of the People that the energies of this nation cannot be well applied, or its resources well developed, without a sound circulating medium. *That*, therefore, they demand. *That*, too, they mean to have, and idle will be the effort, vain the endeavor, to oppose their wish, or thwart their action. They have fathomed the evils under which they labor, and they will oppose them with united strength, and not till they are removed will they be content.

FROM THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) COURIER.

[Introducing a communication demonstrating the constitutionality of a National Bank, the *Courier* speaks as follows.]

The manner in which SOUTH CAROLINA authoritatively and conclusively settled this question, as far as she is concerned, is worthy of especial notice. South Carolina was one of the original thirteen States which framed and adopted the Constitution. The Constitution is a deed, or, in Mr Calhoun's favorite phrase, "a power of attorney," from each State, conferring authority and rights on a common grantee, or agent—South Carolina is one of the grantors, and the rule of law in the construction of deeds is that they are to be construed most strongly against the grantor. But, in this case, we have South Carolina, one of the grantors, construing her own deed, her own power of attorney—declaring its meaning for herself—and that not as a matter of pastime, or debating club exercise, or party manœuvring, as was the case at the last session of her Legislature, but officially performing her function under the Constitution, in response to the proposal of a sister State to amend the Constitution. The act, therefore, carried authority with it, and has forever estopped South Carolina from the right of averment to the contrary. And what was this self binding declaration, reported *unanimously*, and adopted by both branches of the Legislature, when the State was in entire political harmony, undisturbed by party strife, and under the influence of Mr CALHOUN—when Mr McDUFFIE had just written the essays of "One of the People," to lift Mr. CALHOUN to the Presidency, and to keep Mr CRAWFORD, "the State Rights candidate," out of it, and, in those essays, had memorably declared, in reference to the counteracting legislation of Ohio, after the Supreme Court of the United States had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank? "If, after the National Judiciary have solemnly affirmed the constitutionality of a law, it is still to be resisted by the State rulers, the Constitution is literally at an end; a revolution of the Government is already accomplished, and Anarchy waves his horrid sceptre over the broken altars of this unhappy Union." What, we repeat, was that self-binding declaration of our State? It was "*That Congress is constitutionally vested with the right to incorporate a Bank*," and "*it would be unwise and impolitic to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia*." Mark, too, what followed: and "they apprehend no danger from the exercise of the powers [the right to incorporate a bank among them] which *the People of the United States* [that "We, the People of the United States," who formed the Constitution] have confided to Congress, but believe that, in the exercise of these powers, that body will render them subservient to the great *purposes of our national* [yes! national—belonging to the nation, not the league of the United States] compact." Yet, such an institution South Carolinians now threaten to nullify as *unconstitutional*, and of such an institution they declare that Congress must raise a standing army of 100,000 men to enforce it!

The article below treats the question, secondly, not as *res judicata*, but as *res integra*—as a novel and open question—waving the advantage of precedent and authority of all kinds, legislative, executive, judicial, party, State and national—and incontrovertibly shows the constitutionality of a National Bank, by reasoning from the Constitution itself.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

PUBLIC MORALITY.—It would be a curious task to trace out the history of that political profligacy which for some years past has set at naught all wholesome restraint and scouted at the precedents set by the fathers of the Revolution. We are not disposed to allow (as many assert) that the evils of which we complain have been of progressive growth. They descended upon this land like a mountain torrent with the accession of General JACKSON. It is very unfashionable in the South to say aught in favor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, nevertheless we must concede to him the credit of administering the affairs of Government economically, and of being superior to removing office-holders on the sole ground of political opposition. It is a well-known fact that during his administration we never heard of proscription and partisanship, and history will make at least this record in his favor when the ephemeral politicians of the day, who have been warmed into existence by Executive patronage, and who have sported their brief and inglorious career in the warm sunshine of Executive favor, shall rest in their quiet graves and be forgotten. But how stood the case when the Jackson party came into power? It was a vast and well contrived system of deception which brought them there. Professions of retrenchment in the public expenditures were made by a party that has more than tripled them in the short space of twelve years. The most shameful untruths were circulated in relation to the furniture of the President's house, which was not at that time even decently furnished.

Mankind is the same in every age. Tyrannical rulers, whether an Augustus Cæsar, a Lorenzo de Medicis, or a General Jackson, were never known to spare declarations of the most profound regard for those whom they were depriving of their cherished rights. Accomplished demagogues, though appearing at different eras under Protean shapes, can always be detected by certain predominant characteristics, which marked the animal as distinctly in the time of Pericles as in our day. Loud professions of sincerity, of love for the People, of patriotic devotion to their rights, and a determination to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes in defence of those rights if need be, mark the incipient career of these children of iniquity, while self interest and self-indulgence place their seal on every act of such men as soon as they have grasped the reins of power.

We should characterise the last twelve years as being an era of demagogueism and charlatanry. As such it will be known in the future history of our country. It is not necessary at this time to stop to rehearse the evidences of it. What we wish to notice particularly is the fact that during that period was established a party of which the governing principle was their continuance in power through the extension of patronage and the distribution of offices. The object of the Whigs at the last election was to break up this organization, so fatal to the liberties of the People. They rallied to the charge and have gallantly carried the strongholds of the enemy. With a view to carry into full effect the reform which they intend to apply, they have commenced a system of removals from office, which is perfectly justified by the official interference in elections of those who have been thus ejected. It would be the extreme of madness and folly, for which their opponents would laugh at the Whigs, should they allow this organization to continue, which it has been their main object to crush.

There are many who begin to suppose that the Whig Administration at Washington will make the same use of the power thus obtained as their predecessors have done. But to say or suppose such a thing at this time is gratuitously to prejudge their acts for four years to come. Those who are disposed to render even justice to the present Administration will wait to see whether they propose to imitate the example of their predecessors, in bringing their cohorts into the field, and in dictating to the People of this country and to their Representatives the laws which are deemed expedient, not for the benefit of the country, but for the perpetuation of power. They have the power, it is true, but no one has a right to say that they will make an improper use of it till experience proves, as in the case of the two last Administrations, that their practice is inconsistent with their professions.

The case is a clear one. If the Whig party in power act up to their promises of introducing reform, and of crushing the system of partisanship, then they will deserve the support of all good citizens, if not, not. In the mean time, we have not the slightest apprehension that they will not completely fulfil the assurances which they have given to the country, and that our opponents will endeavor in vain to lay to their charge the exercise of that system of partisanship which has been so successfully put down.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN ADVOCATE.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.—Deeply interesting as the subject of excessive importations of foreign products avowedly is, it is somewhat surprising that no organized system for its reduction or regulation has been set on foot. We have temperance societies waging a just and unrelenting war upon that passion of our frail nature which leads to excess in the use of potables. We have, in some sections at least, associations for the mortification of our gustatory organs and the increase and diffusion of potatoe parings and bran-bread, and anti-tobacco-chewing anti-snuff taking advocates abound every where. The "lusts of the flesh" are pretty hard run, and they who have flourished by their indulgence must remember that they are so to flourish no more. Their occupation's gone. But if we do not read amiss, there are other objects of avoidance besides the desires aforesaid, which, for several reasons, it might be salutary to guard against. The "lust of the eyes" and the "pride of life" are, we apprehend, pretty imperious masters, and economically, or even politically considered, will go far to account for much of the humiliation, insolvency, and crime which the impartial historian of these times will not fail to record. Spacious and splendid mansions, adorned with the costly products of Nature and Art from the most distant climes, rooms displaying a luxuriousness in furniture which will equal or surpass the halls of Europe's hereditary nobility; equipages perfect in appointment, and expensive far beyond European precedent; dress and personal garniture of the most precious metals and materials; balls, routs, and spa-bills—these are the price at which, in numberless instances already developed, (to say nothing of the multitude which must yet follow,) peace of mind and integrity of character have been recklessly bartered away, never to be regained.

Now, though this extreme condition of things is not applicable to all the members of society, still the bad example works its influence with amazingly potent and expansive energy. It is human nature to emulate those who are above us in the ranks of wealth and fashion, and in our strife after personal ostentation, we are too often apt to pass the Rubicon of moderation, if not of common honesty. In the matter of dress especially, all classes are entirely too prodigal. Sums of money are annually expended for slight and flimsy fabrics, which, if applied to the purchase of coarser and better clothing, would suffice for years. And be it not forgotten that this money is chiefly placed in the pockets of the foreign manufacturer, and in a medium far more valuable than that which passed from the buyer to the seller on this side the Atlantic. The trans-Atlantic manufacturer would spurn the paper which here answers as a currency; he must have specie, or its world-wide equivalent. Thus are the precious metals, the life blood of commerce, under continual drainage from us, leaving our paper progressively less valuable till by and by it bursts up altogether, and yields us a harvest of vexation and loss. Nor is there any possible hope for amendment, so long as the causes of the disease remain untouched. We must either work more and spend less, export more and import less, or all our devices for legislating away bad times will inevitably tumble through, and expose us to the jeers and contempt of the rest of mankind. Banks of the soundest construction, in theory and practical detail, without corresponding efforts at reform in the habits of the People themselves, will be of no more abiding benefit than a well built house on a rotten foundation, deceiving those that shelter under it to sure perdition.

In New England, a region naturally inferior to the Southern country, and compelled to subsist a far denser population, we do not hear of turmoil and doubt about banks and banking which exist in our more immediate vicinity. There matters go smoothly along, industry is employed and rewarded, and the public credit and the public morals are preserved. The reason is, the people are continually engaged in the creation of wealth, and they contrive always to have a balance in their favor. Their own skill and industry supply most of their wants, and they avoid nothing so much as foreign debt.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living near Colesville in Montgomery county, Md. on or about the 18th of April last, negro WILLIAM OWENS, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, bright copper color, short hair, high cheek bones, straight and well formed. When spoken to, has a down look. Had on when he went away dark kersey pantaloons and roundabout, a tolerably good black Russia fur hat, and a bundle of other clothing. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the above boy if he shall be taken up north or east of the State of Maryland, and delivered to me at my residence, or secured in jail in the city of Baltimore so that I get him again; or $100 for his apprehension any where else, and delivered to me or secured as above. In the event of the necessity of proving property, I will take that expense and trouble on myself.
may 27—eo2w REZIN SHAW.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1841.

Respecting the PUBLIC LANDS, and the distribution of them among the States, the Richmond Enquirer, perversely shutting its eyes to the two great points which are involved in this issue, viz. the giving *stability* to the revenue, and *security* to the *rights of the States* in this property—both of which most desirable consummations are absolutely dependent upon the decision of this question in Congress—rambles off into the old field of the Tariff. VIRGINIA (argues the Editor) did not, by the vote of her House of Delegates, approve of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, nor did President TYLER, the father of the proposition in that body, approve of it as now proposed, inasmuch as even he, before the proposition was finally adopted, added a "qualifying resolution," that it was not intended by the decision of the House of Delegates on the land question, to infringe or disturb the act of Congress commonly called the compromise act. Well: who proposes *now* to disturb the compromise act? Not we, certainly. On the contrary, the measure which we propose, and to which the Enquirer objects, is entirely accordant with the spirit of that act. The principle upon which, mainly, we press its present adoption by Congress, is the very soul of the compromise act. It is to give *stability* to the policy of the Government; to give a fixed character to our financial system; to place the Government in a position to make some calculation upon its revenue, and to enable individuals, in every relation in life, to conduct their various vocations with some reference to an existing and probably durable state of things. So far from *disturbing* the compromise act, we propose to *carry out* its principle. A revision of that act with a view to restoring some of the duties on articles now imported free of duty, so far from conflicting with its spirit, is a measure contemplated and provided for in the very letter of that act, to the contingency of a deficiency in the revenue, even before the stated period of June, 1842. That the act must be revised in any event, and the duties modified before or after the date referred to, for the purpose, recognised in that act, of raising such revenue as may be required by the wants of the Government, no one pretends to deny. The necessity for such revision and modification is palpable, inevitable. It has been made so by the vicious action of the Government subsequent to the passage of the compromise act, which the passage of that act perhaps hastened, and at least did not long precede. The necessity for this revision does not depend upon the determination of the Land question one way or the other. The distribution of the avails of the Public Lands is expedient, for reasons heretofore set forth: it is right in itself, as a measure of justice to the several States: it has been already too long delayed, and, if longer delayed, is delayed for ever.

The two last positions, at least, the Enquirer cannot controvert: but, apparently, rather than allow justice to be done, even to his own State, *by a Whig Congress*, the Editor of that journal would willingly consent that the lands, proceeds and all, should be squandered as proposed by his party in the last Congress. When driven to the wall in the argument, he places his objection to the distribution on the ground of the present deficiency in the Treasury (produced by the mad and mischievous measures which he has so perseveringly supported for the last eight years.) "You "may as well," says he, "take away the three "millions from the custom-house, as from the "public lands: it comes at last to the same "thing." To this objection, that the distribution will deprive the Government of revenue for which it has immediate occasion—an objection which we foresee will be urged by those who are determined to raise objections of some sort or other to whatever practically useful measures the Whig party may propose—we answer, that it has no weight to counterpoise the solid arguments in favor of the measure. But, if a majority of either House of Congress should think differently, let the distribution be made prospective, not to take effect until the revenue accruing from duties to be laid upon the importation of foreign luxuries shall have *nullified* that argument against paying to the States respectively the money which rightfully belongs to them, being the proceeds of the sales of property which is already their own. Such a proviso does not appear to us to be necessary, but it would obviate the only plausible objection to the measure, and, as it would postpone the operation of it for a few months at the most, would not materially affect its general principle.

That one who writes so much as the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer should sometimes be betrayed by his zeal into absurdity is not surprising. Such things have happened before now to philosophers, preceptors, and poets, in all ages. Sometimes even the good Homer nods. We were startled, on taking up the Enquirer, the other day, to find our article on the Extra Session of Congress introduced to its readers with the following portentous preamble:

"The National Intelligencer (says the Enquirer) "has divulged at last the reasons which have in-"duced the Government to convene an extraor-"dinary session of Congress. Four columns of "the National Intelligencer are occupied with the "important matter which has been so long in par-"turition. THE VEIL IS FINALLY THROWN OFF; "the end of all the parades, conventions, rejoicing, "and disputes which, for the last two years, have "distracted the nation, is made manifest," &c.

Well, thought we, now we shall catch it. We have been divulging Government secrets; we have thrown off the veil; and—the Enquirer will make the most of it. We confess to a momentary apprehension of the consequence of our indiscretion in laying ourselves open to the penetration of the Enquirer. The reader may guess the surprise and the great relief we experienced on finding, from the next sentence of the Enquirer, directly in the teeth of its preceding declarations, that we had in fact divulged *nothing*, and, in throwing off the veil, disclosed only what had been known to all the world long before! For thus says the Enquirer:

"There is *nothing* very new in this declaration "of the new dignitaries. The principles they "avow *are precisely those which their opponents* "*have all along imputed to them*; they are the prin-"ciples to which the majority of the Whig party "*were known to be attached*," &c.

WAKE UP, thou venerable sage! It is no time for nodding, when, besides losing thy own State, the States all around thee are vieing one with another which shall throw the heaviest majorities against thee and thy politics!

The *Eastern Argus Revived*, we are sorry to see, understands us as opposing the passage of a General Bankrupt Law. On the contrary, we have always regarded as imperative the provision of the Constitution, giving to Congress the power "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies." It stands upon the same footing, and is of exactly equal obligation upon Congress, with the power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." In failing to pass a bankrupt law, Congress has hitherto neglected a duty required at its hands by the Constitution of the United States, by liberal policy; nay, by humanity itself.

This has always been our doctrine, and there is no change in us upon that point.

Whether the extra session, extended to the reign of the dog star, will be a suitable occasion for regulating all the complex details of so important a statute as a General Bankrupt Law, is what we doubted, and may well admit of a difference of opinion. On the *main* question we are, personally, entirely with the Argus.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

To the names of Members of the House of Representatives who have reached the seat of Government, for the purpose of attending the House at the opening of the session on Monday next, may be added the following:

Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia.
Mr. COWAN, of Ohio.
Mr. FILLMORE, of New York.
Mr. W COST JOHNSON, of Maryland.
Mr. HUDSON, of Massachusetts.
Mr. BAKER, of Massachusetts.
Mr. WOOD, of New York.
Mr. S N. CLARK, of New York.
Mr. GILMER, of Virginia.
Mr HENRY, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. SHAW, of New Hampshire.
Mr ROOSEVELT, of New York.
Mr. FORNANCE, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia.
Mr. HUBARD, of Virginia.
Mr. J IRVIN, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. TALIAFERRO, of Virginia.
Mr. MILLER, of Missouri.
Mr. SANFORD, of New York.
Mr. BOWNE, of New York.
Mr CLINTON, of New York.
Mr BURKE, of New Hampshire.
Mr HOPKINS, of Virginia.
Mr. CLIFFORD, of Maine.
Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania.
Mr CALDWELL.
Mr. FOSTER, of New York.
Mr STRATTON, of New Jersey.
Mr PARMENTER, of Massachusetts.
Mr. YORKE, of New Jersey.
Mr. RANDOLPH, of New Jersey.
Mr HALSTEAD, of New Jersey.

The U. S. brig DOLPHIN arrived at New York the day before yesterday, from the coast of Africa.

LOUISIANA.—A late number of the Natchitoches Reporter bears the following testimony to the progress of improvement in the northwestern part of this State:

"The changes that have taken place within a very few years, in the northwestern parts of Louisiana, have been most extraordinary. In the parish of Caddo, where, a few years since, but very few white men existed, the hunting grounds of the Caddo tribe are converted into beautiful and extensive farms, tilled with the best agricultural skill. Almost every quarter section of land has its inhabitant. Every thing around has an air of freshness and vigor. Industry, hospitality, and kindness mark the character of the population, and flourishing schools are patronized by all."

☞ One of our Subscribers very earnestly requests us to say or do something that will prevent some of his neighbors that are able to pay for half a dozen papers, from borrowing his paper daily before he has half done reading it. We comply with his request in the best way we know how, by simply stating it.

LEGAL DECISION.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that it was lately decided by the Judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the case of *Craft vs Reiff*, that in a case where a check drawn payable to bearer, and loaned by the drawer to the payer for his accommodation, and by the payer passed to a third party in payment of a *bona fide debt*, the holder could not recover thereon.

MARRIAGE.

In Cambridge, Maryland, on the 5th instant, by the Rev Dr. THOMPSON, LEVIN HODSON, M D., formerly of this city, to Miss MARY JANE, youngest daughter of the late JACOB HOWARD, all of Dorchester county, Maryland.

DEATH.

In Georgetown, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, RICHARD JONES, after a lingering illness, Mrs JANE SEWALL, in the 80th year of her age. She lived and died a Christian.

R. FRANCE'S Prize Office, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 9th Street.—Splendid Lottery. Three Capitals of $25,000 amounting to $75,000

UNION LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 4, FOR 1841.
To be Drawn on Saturday next, the 29th of May.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 do of	25,000	1 do of	2,080
1 do of	25,000	100 prizes of	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Call at R. FRANCE'S Office and secure a prize.
may 27—1 if

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARDING.—Mrs ENGLISH has several pleasant rooms now vacant, which she would be pleased to rent. They can be obtained either with or without board. Persons wanting such accommodation are invited to call. Her residence is pleasantly situated on the south side of F street, between 13th and 14th streets.
may 27—eo1w

A. R. DOWSON continues his boarding-house, Capitol Hill, this summer, as heretofore, for the accommodation of members of Congress. may 27—7t

A SITUATION WANTED by a young lady of respectability as governess or assistant tutoress, who is qualified to instruct in the common branches of an English education, also embroidery, tapestry, lace work, &c.
The best references can be given.
may 27—eo3t Address L. C., Washington.

BOARDING.—That large house lately known as "Polk's House," on Pennsylvania avenue in the neighborhood of the Capitol, the railroad depot, and the principal hotels, has just been taken and newly furnished by Miss S. C POLK, who will be happy to supply with board and lodging members of Congress and others visiting Washington, and such also as desire more permanent quarters.
may 27—d3wif [Mad]

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—The subscriber having recently made large additions to his stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery and Cosmetics, Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. offers to the Public his complete assortment, at wholesale or retail, on terms as moderate and liberal as they can be purchased elsewhere in the District.
Prescriptions compounded with the greatest care. Orders from country physicians and merchants will meet prompt and faithful attention. Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c. always on hand. J. F. CALLAN,
may 27—eo3t Corner E and Seventh streets.

POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY, Class No 48,
Drawn this day, May 27, 1841.
Capital prize $15 000.

8 prizes of	$2,500	158 prizes of	$100
8 do	1,250	2 do	1,550
6 do	700	2 do	1,000
40 do	300	3 do	600
&c.	&c.	&c.	

72 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
Whole tickets $5—Shares in proportion.
For which please apply to
JAMES PHALEN & CO., Managers,
may 27—1t Pennsylvania Avenue, corner of 6th street.

FROM FLORIDA.

In the Savannah papers received by the mail of yesterday we find the following letters, which contain some items of interest besides the announcement of a second shipment of Indians for Arkansas, a circumstance of which our readers were apprized by us a week ago on unquestionable authority:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

FLORIDA, MAY 18, 1841.

Since writing you last, the horizon has brightened a little in one or two places. Several Indians have come in on the Gulf side at the various posts. On the 7th instant *two hundred and twenty Indians* were shipped from Tampa for the West, among them *Coosa Tustenuggee*. Many others are waiting and will be sent forward as soon as the requisite transportation can be obtained. All this news is somewhat cheering, and appears to indicate more sincerity on the part of some of the enemy, or I should say more disgust with the war, than has of late been attributed to them.

You may remember the place called Barasota, some forty miles below Tampa, where was formerly situated Pacheco's store. This position has been occupied by the 1st Regiment of Infantry. It has just been abandoned on account of the extreme sickness. Fort King is still very sickly, as is Micanopy.

I have just learned that a party of eight Indians attacked the settlements on Brandy branch about 12 miles from Fort Moniac on the 14th instant, and killed a *Mr. Daniel Greer* and a *Mr. William Brown*. [Another source reports the last name to be *William Barber*.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

GOPHER HILL, (E. F.) MAY 19, 1841.

The news from Tampa, since my last, is, upon the whole, favorable. Two hundred and thirty of the hostiles have been emigrated within the past month, among them *Coosa Tustenuggee*, the scoundrel whose depredations during the past winter in the neighborhood of Micanopy cast a gloom over the whole community. This man's removal is justly looked upon as an act of great importance, and its influence upon the continuance of hostilities on the part of the Indians will be felt. Hitherto he has resisted every effort to bring him to terms, and not until the Arkansas Delegation had an interview with him, did he feel inclined to hold any intercourse with the whites; now he is on his winding way to Arkansas, whither most of his band have preceded him.

Alleck Tustenuggee, the gentleman so handsomely whipped by the gallant Alburtis last winter, has, in view of that drubbing, concluded to emigrate. A delegation from his Majesty has reached the General, and announced that he will soon be in at Tampa to treat. Coacoochee (Wild Cat) has been at Fort Pierce with twenty-four of his band. They obtained provisions and promised to go in soon at Tampa.

Col. Worth has left for the Carloosahatchie with one hundred picked men. His object is to secure Hospetarkee, and I trust the gallant Colonel will meet with the success so much wished for. You may, perhaps, remember that the express rider between Fort Clinch and Tampa was killed a few weeks ago. It has since been ascertained that this murder was committed by three of Coosa Tustenuggee's band who had refused to go in with their chief. As soon as information of this outrage reached Tampa, Captain Beall, with a party of Dragoons, started in pursuit, guided by a negro. They overtook, killed, scalped, and hung up the headman of the party. Upon Captain Beall's return to Tampa the friendly Indians congratulated him upon his success. The delegation was pleased, as it proved to the Indians the truth of their assertion, viz. "That every Indian who should refuse to accede to the General's terms would, if caught, be hung." It is said that the transaction had a very happy effect, for as fortune would have it, the Indian killed had been very active in his efforts to break up the emigrating party.

I am sorry to inform you that many of the troops in the Territory are now suffering severely from illness. The 1st Infantry have removed to Cedar Keys for their health. Two hundred and fifty of their number are now sick with fever. One hundred of the 7th at Micanopy are also sick with fever. Seventy of the 2d are sick in hospital at Fort King, also with fever.

Forts Russell and Holmes continue very healthy.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT QUEBEC.

It is our painful task to report a most awful disaster which took place yesterday, between eleven o'clock and noon, and occasioned the destruction of no less than eight houses in Champlain street, opposite to the Custom House, with a frightful loss of human life, the extent of which has not yet been fully ascertained. A large portion of the cliff, from near the foot of the citadel at Cape Diamond, to an extent of about 250 feet, gave way, and falling into Champlain street entirely overwhelmed the houses beneath and their numerous inmates, under the ponderous masses of rock and rubbish that suddenly fell so silently and without previous indication of danger that none of the unfortunate sufferers had time to escape. The sentry on duty at the gate of the Queen's stores perceived the side of the precipice in motion, and ere he could utter a cry of alarm, which would indeed have been unavailing, the whole had descended into the street, prostrating the buildings beneath, carrying with it their fragments, and covering the road completely to the walls of the Custom House. So great is the quantity of rocks and so large the masses which have thus been displaced, that the progress of clearing them away can be but slowly effected. The stones, composing the wall of the fortification, on the crest of the rock, to the extent we have above stated, appeared thinly scattered on the surface of the debris, in comparatively small fragments, and in one direction only did they reach the base of the rock. The military of the garrison were promptly on the spot, and the Mayor and some others of the city authorities repaired thither without loss of time, and operations were immediately commenced to rescue from beneath the avalanche, if so it may be called, the victims of this awful catastrophe, and by 4 o'clock five living beings, all seriously injured, one in a hopeless state, were rescued, and thirteen dead bodies were extricated from the ruins. The work proceeded till night put a stop to any effectual attempt at labor, and was renewed again at daybreak this morning.

Several similar accidents, though to a comparatively smaller extent, have occasionally occurred, but whilst they created alarm at the time, they have not had the effect of deterring persons from continuing to hold in so perilous a situation, but one so convenient for the dealers in marine stores and groceries, and the keepers of those lodging and boarding receptacles which receive sailors, raftsmen, and the poorer classes of emigrants during the season of navigation. The cause of these disasters, the present included, appears to arise from the numerous springs filtering through the crevices of the rock; these falling into clefts expanded by frost during the winter, increase the fissures and loosen large masses of rock, which subsequent natural operations entirely detach, till whole bodies are removed from their positions, occasioning such devastation and ruin as was yesterday unhappily witnessed. It was apparent to the most superficial observer that the slight work which crowned the precipice could have had no share in precipitating the rock at its base from the position it had so long occupied. It will, however, require much labor and no inconsiderable expense to rebuild the curtain, scarp the face of the rock, and to replace the part of the fortifications destroyed, in a safe and sufficient condition.

The religious ladies of the Hotel Dieu with their characteristic benevolence have received seven of the injured persons into that establishment, although there were no vacant beds in the regular wards at the time of the calamity. It is almost unnecessary to say that every care, skill, and attention is shown to the unfortunates on the part of the medical attendants as well as the Nuns, and that the whole of these cases promise to do well. Their names are, Peter Considine, aged about 12 years, injury of head, face, and ankle; Michael Considine, aged 3 years, much bruised and burnt about the head and neck; Madame Golin, injury of left thigh and ankle; Mary Ryall, injury of head and foot, aged 80 years, cousin to the Considines; Angelique Guilmet, injury of the hip; Ann Sullivan, aged 15 years, injury of the spine; Mary Considine, aged 18 months, injury of the head and arms, and fractured thigh. Mrs Considine chanced to be absent from home when the disaster occurred, and is the only member of this family uninjured. This morning the bodies of Mr Golin, and Jones, a tailor in Mr Birch's house, occupied by Mrs. Corners and family, were removed from the ruins by a party under the direction of Mr. Wells, whose zeal in the cause of humanity is so well known to the inhabitants of this city, and by whom about one half the bodies found yesterday were disinterred and removed. They are now following up their labors in search of the bodies of Lionnais and Chartier, who were in Golin's house, and have arrived at traces of blood. One most extraordinary case of escape is that of Vital Roy and family: his house was hurled into the street and partly buried beneath the ruins, together with their beds, &c; himself, his wife, a servant maid, and an apprentice boy escaped entirely unhurt, and his infant was extracted from the ruins of the fallen chimney a short time after the affair, almost unscathed.

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the following persons previous to one o'clock this day, and four or five more bodies have been since disinterred:

Robert McKibbon, Mary Connors, Margaret Connors, Dominique Gisaly, Patrick Doherty, Mary Gallagher, Jane Crawford, John Considine, John Fisher, Patrick Hayes, Mary Williams, Emmanuel Williams, Rose Ann Williams, Ellen Hall, wife of Robert Reed, Margaret Young, Henri Côté, Jos. Golin, Julie Golin, and Marie Golin, Denis Fitzpatrick, George Jones, Madeline Jones, his wife, Madeline Jones, an infant, Leon Lionnais, Lucie St. Laurent, François Chartier.

Half past 3 o'clock P. M.—They are now removing the bodies of Chartier and Lionnais, which makes six to-day.

It has been confidently stated to us on the report of several persons, some of which were received by our informant before the accident occurred, that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in various quarters from Diamond Harbor to the Upper Town at Quebec, at between one and two o'clock during the preceding night.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 25.

I wrote you a day or two since that a large number of emigrants had recently come into the country. The number, instead of being large, is immense—more indeed for the 20 days past than I remember to have known or to have heard of arriving at any period in the history of the city. Our streets are thronged with Irish, Swiss, Germans, and French. Many have the means of living here, but the mass are in a state of destitution. A brief month or two will probably prove to them only a transfer from the poor-houses of Europe to the poor-houses of the United States. I have no means of ascertaining the number of emigrants who have arrived for the month of May, but between May and June an estimate of five thousand at this port alone would be considered small. A great number also are on their way to the United States from almost all the shipping ports of the old world.

The mail which arrives with this letter will bring you a large shipment of Members of Congress. There seems to be among the People here, and in all sections of the country, a growing interest in regard to all the measures likely to be spoken of favorably in the Message, and to be regarded by Congress.

The Legislature of this State will adjourn to-morrow. The last words and last acts are stormy beyond precedent, and excite a degree of feeling not frequent at Albany. The Opposition, usually in the minority in the Assembly, are temporarily in the majority, for reasons I have told you, added to which is the fact that the Whigs have found an Achan in their camp, and that too from old Genesee, well known as the Empire County of the Empire State.

The Custom-house Commission continues with unabated interest. There is no lack of evidence, I hear, and but for the perplexing nature and troubles of being summoned and examined, much more would be told than is known. A new (reformed) Custom-house officer will appear in *the Express* to-morrow. During the late campaign he published some numbers signed *Aristides*. A writer in *the Evening Post* affects to discredit these statements; whereupon *Aristides* says he is ready to prove all he has said, and invites examination before a committee. The charges of "A Custom-house Officer" relate more to the public stores than to other departments. Those of *Aristides* to other branches of the Custom-house practices and services under the management of opposition officers.

The draught of a memorial to Congress from the Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of a National Bank, was adopted yesterday, 36 to 20. The memorial is to be printed under the direction of a committee having charge of the subject, and the same committee are instructed to correspond with other commercial bodies of the Union, to aid in the great work of establishing a national currency.

The dinner to Mr. TALLMADGE "comes off" to-morrow. It promises to be very fully attended, both by the friends of the Administration in the city and those in the nearer counties. The committee of arrangements is composed of gentlemen from all the River counties.

Sales This Day.

FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c. at Auction.—On Thursday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell, without reserve, in front of the store, a variety of Household Furniture, Groceries, &c. consisting of—
Handsome hair Sofas, cane-seat and common Chairs
Mahogany Sideboard
Mahogany dining, breakfast, centre, and card Tables
Carpets, Dinner and Tea Sets
Knives and Forks, Castors, Yankee Clocks
Feather Beds, Shuck Mattresses
French and high-post Bedsteads
Washtables, Bureaus, Cots, &c. &c.
Also, 20 bags, 2 bushels each, Groundnuts
10 boxes No. 1 brown Soap
2 do Tobacco, 3 casks Cheese
10,000 Spanish and half Spanish Segars
1,243 pounds Bacon, &c.
may 26—2t DYER & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT FOR SALE—Bricklayers attend!—On Friday evening next, the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, we shall sell, in front of the premises, lot No 1 in square No 12, containing 17,870 square feet, situated on G and 23th streets, near the Canal basin. Its present value is very great to bricklayers, from its sand foundation, which is said for from all parts of the city and District. Hereafter it must command a high price from its location. Terms at sale
may 26—3tif DYER & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.—The subscribers, sole agents for N P. Ames, keep on hand a full supply of Swords of his manufacture of the regulation patterns for the Army and Navy, including the Medical and Engineer departments; they also keep a regular stock of gold, silver, gilt, and plated Epaulets, Sashes, Chapeaus, Plumes, Lace, &c. for all grades of officers in every branch of the service.
They have just received a supply of Swords and Epaulets for Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the different classes, and conforming to the recent order.
YOUNG, SMITH & CO.
may 22—d1mif No. 1, Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED TO HIRE, a middle aged man of good character as a house-servant. He must understand all the duties of a drawing room and dining table. A slave would be preferred, but if honest, sober, and capable, a free colored man would not be objected to, and might secure a permanent home and fair wages, if immediate application be made. Apply at the counting-room of this office. april 21—dtf

3 capital prizes of $25,000 each in one lottery.
FRANCE'S HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 8, east of Gadsby's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue.
Drawn on SATURDAY, 29th inst. at Alexandria, D. C.
UNION LOTTERY, CLASS No. 4,

1 prize of	$25 000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 do	25,000	1 do	2 500
1 do	25 000	1 do	2,000

100 prizes of 1,000 dollars.
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10, Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.
Recollect FRANCE sold a prize of $20,000, one of $10,000, and one of $5,000, all whole tickets, in Maryland Lottery; the two former to citizens of Baltimore, the latter was sent to Leesburg, Va. For prizes, call on or send to
L. H FRANCE,
may 27—3t No 8 east of Gadsby's Hotel, Penn. Av.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to Members of Congress and the Public generally for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and respectfully informs them that he has taken much pains in procuring fine Wines and Brandies, and would be happy to serve them, at unusually low prices, at No. 8 Pennsylvania avenue.
may 27—3t (Mad & Globe) EDW. SIMMS.

J. VOSSER, Agent, has the honor to inform the Ladies that he has on hand a large assortment of
French Embroideries, Dress Caps, Flowers, Gloves
Ribands, Filet Scarfs, Shawls, Mousselines de Laines
Jaconet Muslins, Organdy, &c.
Laces of every description
Jewelry of every kind
Also, A great variety of Fancy Articles
He is constantly receiving the above goods, which he offers at a very reduced price. His place of sale is at Mrs Jane Taylor's, over Lacy's Shoe Store, 5 doors east of Gadsby's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue. may 29—TF&M

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—Four furnished rooms (two parlors, each having a chamber adjoining,) on the *north* side of Pennsylvania avenue, and in the same square with Brown's Hotel, will be rented low during the entire session of Congress.
Inquire at the bar of Brown's Hotel may 27—eotf

CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, AND MADEIRA WINES—
50 cases St. Julien, Kanster & Co. brand
60 do St. Julien, Raychevalle
25 do Leoville, 1834
25 do La Rose, do
22 do Latour, do
15 do Chateau Margeaux
15 do Chateau Lafitte
} Direct importation by the subscribers from the well known house of Messrs Cruze & Herchfield, Bordeaux.
100 baskets Champagne, Anchor and Key brand
50 do do Cabinet brand, of very superior quality, in fine order
60 quarter and eighth casks Madeira Wine, Symington & Co brand, warranted pure as imported
For sale by SEMMES & MURRAY.
may 27—eo3t (Globe & Mad.)

BOARDING HOUSE.—To gentlemen of Congress and visiters.—Mrs CONNOR, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, can accommodate a mess of gentlemen with or without families, during the extra session; her rooms are large and pleasantly fitted for the summer.
may 25—eotw

YORK SPRINGS, Adams county, Pennsylvania.—This old and well known Water Establishment will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June next. The proprietors have made extensive preparations, and assure the Public that no other place can offer superior inducements, in the attention of the best servants, the bar, or the table, and its healthy and pleasant situation.
The quality of the water is so well known as to require no exposition here.
A daily conveyance of railroad and stage can be had from Baltimore, by way of York, to the York Springs, and travelling by stage by way of Hanover.
CHARLES KETTLEWELL,
ARNOLD GARDNER,
Proprietors.
P. S. The Proprietors have engaged the best music.
may 22—eotJuly 20

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.

It is too well established a proposition that popular Governments are alone auspicious to the art of public speaking, to require any comment or stress. At the same time it is undeniable that the condition of the free states of Antiquity was more conducive to its highest excellence than that of similar nations in modern days; and that the former were illustrated by more glorious efforts of eloquence, however their pre-eminence in other respects may be questioned, is a fact almost universally admitted. Milton and Tasso may stand undismayed in the presence of Homer and Virgil, Shakspeare may even command homage from Æschylus, and Euripides, and Sophocles, and Aristophanes; Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon may be placed by the side of Thucydides, Livy, and Tacitus, the halo around the brows of Cæsar is not so dazzling as that which encircles the head of Napoleon; and the laurels which cluster about the memory of Epaminondas or Cincinnatus fade before the immortal verdure of those of our own Washington, but as yet the names of Demosthenes and of Cicero remain apart in unrivalled splendor—stars of unequalled magnitude and effulgence in the firmament. None can contend with them for the palm of the loftiest species of oratory, not because the native power has been wanting to rise to their elevation, but because means of equal efficacy have not been afforded in furtherance of its exertion. The plant may have possessed as vigorous a root, but the dews have not been as refreshing—the sun has not been as genial.

The main cause of this circumstance is the pre-eminence which was assigned in ancient times to eloquence over every other pursuit. Not only did it open the sole civil road to political preferments and honors, but it was deemed the noblest achievement of human genius, and imparted the most enviable and glorious fame to him whose devotion to it was signalized by the greatest success. Emulation here was excited to the utmost pitch; for, if we may use the homely language of honest Sancho, both "pudding and praise" were the sure rewards of it alone. The tongue was the sceptre with which Pericles swayed the destinies of his country, exhibiting an intellectual dominion over freemen more sublime than any which the proudest despot ever exerted over his slaves, and when Demosthenes spake, all Greece crowded to hear him. Every other study, accordingly, was more or less subservient to that of eloquence. All other attainments, both in literature and philosophy, were valued mostly as the means of reaching perfection in the master art. By its aid alone could they be rendered available to the full extent of ambition. Through it alone could the mass be universally influenced. The press was not then at hand to lend its assistance in disseminating throughout the community the thoughts and the feelings of every one who chose to record them on paper. Written literature had little or no bearing upon the public. Manuscripts must have been too costly to be possessed by the poorer classes of the State, who then formed its controlling power. The outpourings of the mind were thus forced into the channel of eloquence, which, swollen by all the tributary streams that gushed from the common source, rolled along in a current, "deep, majestic, full, and strong," fertilizing and vivifying the soil over which it now flowed—now rushed; although at times, also, it must be acknowledged, bursting its proper barriers, and occasioning wide-spread devastation and ruin.

To the press, undoubtedly, is the decline of the estimation and perfection of eloquence to be, in some measure, ascribed. The facilities which it affords for the diffusion of ideas, and operating upon the public mind at large, in every variety of mode, necessarily affect the value of public speaking, as far as those objects are concerned. A discourse can be heard by those alone who are assembled at the spot where it is pronounced, a volume may be read simultaneously throughout the civilized world. At the same time, this circumstance has materially conduced to the formation of audiences very different from those of antiquity; and the predominant influence of the character of the audience upon that of the speaker has been testified by both Demosthenes and Cicero themselves.

What a contrast, indeed, between the assemblies that hung upon the accents of those almost inspired men, and the congregations to whom the words of modern orators are addressed! The public harangues, with the exception of the drama, were the only intellectual food upon which the people could gratify their craving after knowledge—a prominent trait in the character, at least, of the Athenians. To their assemblies they flocked with eagerness, not because it was a matter of duty or necessity, but because they were there provided with a repast in which they took the highest delight. As they frequented them for the purpose of receiving information, their minds were open to every word of the orator, by which the most potent stimulus at the moment was given to his efforts—the probability of accomplishing the immediate object in view, that of infusing his own soul into his audience, and directing them at will. By the constant habit, also, of listening, con amore, to speeches, they had rendered themselves peculiarly alive to the beauties of eloquence, so as to be almost entitled to the appellation of assemblages of trained critics, the consequence of which was, that they could only be addressed in polished and elegant phrase. Vulgarity of style would have fared no better at their hands than it would fare at the present day, with an audience composed of Edinburgh reviewers, collected for the very purpose of criticism. The orator had to do with ears which Cicero terms *teretes et religiosas*; and however pointed the anecdote may be, of Phocion's asking what foolish thing he had said when his auditors applauded, it is not equally calculated to convey a just idea. If nonsense could only have elicited the applause of the Athenians, Demosthenes and Æschines would certainly not have been their favorite orators; and Phocion himself would have disdained to speak to them, or at least have endeavored to utter more foolish things than he said.

Such was the description of persons for whom Demosthenes poured forth his breathing thoughts and burning words; and such, to a certain extent, were those to whom Tully discoursed *ore rotundo*. But what now, we may ask with Marmontel, "What now, in these modern times, are the functions and the sphere of popular eloquence? Where is the country in which, when a question is to be agitated of peace or war, or the election of a magistrate, or the choice of a general for the army, a citizen may exercise the right which he possessed at Rome, of asking an audience of the People, and giving his opinion? Where is the city in which, on the occasion of every public and important event, the Senate and the People are assembled as at Athens? or where the tribune is open to any one who chooses to ascend it, and when a crier is heard demanding with a loud voice, 'What citizen above fifty years of age wishes to harangue the People, and what other citizens wish to speak in their turn?'" No such inspiring circumstances now-a-days. The very aspect of the most important of our modern audiences is enough to chill the genial current of a speaker's soul in the very outset. It requires almost as much fortitude as the old poet deemed indispensable for the man who first dared to encounter the perils of the main, to bear up against the dispiriting influence of the spectacle presented by a legislative assemblage, in this happy land especially. It is much worse in the United States than in England, for there, if an orator is permitted to proceed for a while in his discourse, he may enjoy the consolatory reflection that, at all events, he is not a very great *bore*, or else he would have been coughed down; and every now and then, perhaps, a cheer from some quarter of the House may inspire the fond hope that he is not altogether wasting the sweetness of his eloquence. But in our rendezvous of talkers, commonly called Congress, when a speaker sees his audience engaged in every other way than listening to his accents, when he beholds a portion in one direction amusing themselves in familiar converse, others conning over newspapers or books, and the rest inditing epistles, or packing up and sending reports and divers other parliamentary documents to their constituents, when he surveys such a scene as this, what doggedness of resolution, what fondness for hearing the music of his own voice, are not requisite to enable him to prosecute his oratorical journey to the end! These, indeed, would scarcely be sufficient for the purpose, were there not another stimulus by which his tongue and his patience are rendered inexhaustible—the reflection that although his words are falling lifeless upon the ears of his ostensible audience, they will be heard and devoured by other and real auditors in that *angulus terræ*, dearer to him than all the rest of the world, that chosen spot where all his hopes are centered—the district in which dwell his constituents. It is to them that the speech is addressed, as much as to the surrounding crowd; and we ask, what can be more prejudicial to genuine eloquence than such a state of things? How can a speaker achieve the highest triumph of eloquence, the persuasion of his hearers, when his mind is distracted between two sets of auditors, of a very different character, who are to be operated upon in very different modes? The one to be affected by the spoken, the other by the written discourse, the first fatigued by a perpetual recurrence of words of mouth, involved in a multiplicity of business, careless or restless, with their minds already made up about the matter in discussion, and not to be changed but by superhuman efforts, and desiring brevity in the extreme; the other reading for the most part scarcely any other discourses than those of its Representative, doing this at leisure and with the kindliest feelings towards the author, better satisfied the more he gives them, and not at all exorbitant with regard to cogency of logic or beauty of rhetoric. To adapt a discourse to both is impossible.

The main reason, however, why eloquence does not reach its highest elevation in the United States, where so ample a theatre is provided for its efforts, is the want of due training and cultivation in its professors. When we advert to the assiduous manner in which the ancient orators prepared themselves for their function; the knowledge which they deemed it indispensable to possess for its adequate exercise; the private practice of declaiming to which they resorted before venturing upon a public harangue, the intellectual armor, in short, in which they had encased themselves, and the dexterity they had acquired in the management of their oratorical weapons, previous to entering the lists, so as to be equally prepared for attack or defence when we contemplate Demosthenes at midnight, in his solitary cave, forging, if we may so speak, those thunderbolts which were to "fulmine o'er Greece" and the world, or, with a pebble in his mouth, to overcome a physical defect, haranguing on the sea side the boisterous waves, fit emblems of those popular billows which he was afterwards to agitate from their inmost depths, and control with an almost omnipotent trident, and to whose turbulence he was thus habituating himself by anticipation when we see Cicero, after years of indefatigable study at home, repairing to Greece to imbibe at the fountain-head the knowledge which he coveted, and so employing himself there as to excite the sorrow of his Attic preceptor, by the evidence which he afforded, that on his return he would complete the triumph of Rome by robbing her prostrate rival of even her intellectual pre-eminence. when we reflect upon all this, and regard the mode in which our speakers of the present day qualify themselves for the functions which they attempt to discharge, we cannot be surprised at the difference which strikes us between the eloquence of the ancient and modern Republics.

The greatest British orators, likewise, have all been among the first scholars of their day. Chatham, Pitt, Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Erskine, Wyndham, Canning, Mackintosh, were all men of whose attainments any university might be proud—minds of the most refined and comprehensive culture. The same may be said of the living speakers in Parliament of the highest eminence—Grey, Brougham, Peel, Burdett, Stanley, Macaulay, Grant to all of them the ample page of knowledge, filled with the richest spoils of time, had been unfolded before they presumed to communicate instruction.

We suppose it would be supererogation to attempt to prove that this discipline, of which we have spoken, is indispensable for the attainment of eloquence, as in every thing else; and that he who possesses the fullest and best arranged mind in general, will be most able to give due effect to "that art or talent by which a discourse is adapted to its end." When Horace observed—

> "Cui lecta potenter erit res,
> "Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo,"

he did not mean that a mere exclusive study of a particular theme is sufficient for the effects which he describes, but that they would be the results of a *powerful* knowledge of it—in other words, a mastery of it in all its bearings. And this cannot be obtained by the former species of study. So nicely linked are the various branches of human knowledge, that he who contents himself with such a practice will possess but a very superficial and partial acquaintance with his subject, and may often run the risk of being shipwrecked in the very harbor. It was on this account that the ancient writers on eloquence, judging from the examples which they had before their eyes, insisted upon that almost impossible combination for the accomplishment of a consummate orator, which it would seem to demand as much of intellectual force to effect, as would be required of physical power to hurl the rock of Diomed, of which, now-a-days, "not two strong men the enormous weight could raise." But because all cannot be achieved, that is no reason why a great deal may not be done. Perfection can be approached, if not attained.

As to the cry about *natural* eloquence, so pertinaciously raised by those who would shield their own indolence and deficiencies by degrading the rest of the world to their level, it is unfortunately too certain that the nature of man is as likely to lead him astray, intellectually as well as morally—that the original sin with which he is born is as operative upon his mind as his soul—and that he might as well hope to reach the summit of virtue by journeying along the broad and flowery path which leads to destruction, in pursuance of the impulse of nature, as to climb to the heights of art by listless sauntering in the groves around the castle of indolence. It may, doubtless, happen occasionally, in the same way as once in a million of cases a person ignorant of swimming, who falls into deep water, may contrive, in the desperation of the moment, to keep his head above the element, that the better energies of nature, strongly aroused, may, unassisted, accomplish in eloquence the utmost that can be done; but, as a general rule, uncultivated nature is much more prone to put ridiculous than sublime expressions into the mouth. We are accustomed to talk very enthusiastically about the eloquence of our "children of the forest," and would fain elevate it even above that which opposed a barrier more formidable to the ambition of Philip than the united arms of Greece; but strip it of the illusions with which it presents itself to our minds—of its associations with the courage, the fortitude, the elevation of soul, and so forth, with which we love to invest the Indian—of its novel and indefinite phraseology and style—and we shall have just what might be expected, what may be very well suited to children in intellect, but little to which maturity can hearken with satisfaction. It is only by starts that nature is eloquent, when vehemently excited by absorbing interests or passions, as when a captain of the first caliphs, seeing his soldiers flying, cried out, "Where are you running? the enemy are not there!" Or when Rafi, another Moslem leader in the time of Mahomet, perceiving the Arabs in a state of affright because their General, Dérar, was killed, exclaimed, "What matters it if Dérar be killed? God is living and beholds you; march!" Or when the English sailor, who was the cause of the war of 1740 between England and Spain, having been mutilated by the Spaniards and threatened with death, said: "I recommend my soul to God, and my revenge to my country!" In such cases nature is the same in both the cultivated and the uncultivated—in both it then bursts forth in flashes of dazzling effulgence—but in the latter these only render visible the darkness amid which they coruscate for a moment, whilst in the former they impart splendor and glory to light.

It seems to be the general opinion in the United States that fluency, the power of uttering without hesitation an indefinite quantity of words upon any and every subject, no matter what their import, is the grand ingredient of eloquence, and, were it so, there could be little question as to our title to the palm. In respect to natural glibness and facility of speech making, we certainly are a very remarkable people. What village is there in the land which is not amply provided with its spouters—what stump that languishes for its declamatory occupant? Where else, in what age or clime, have there been congregated such multitudes of "word-grinders" as our Legislatures present, any one of whom, almost, could "spin a thousand such a day" as the speeches delivered in the British Parliament, as far as length is concerned? What true-blooded American is there who cannot make use of his tongue *pro bono publico* whenever occasion requires? No one who has been in England could have failed to remark the superiority of the daughter over the mother in this respect. Whatever may be the reason, it is certain that few of the M. P.'s can express themselves extemporaneously without a degree of hesitation productive of the most uncomfortable effect upon the nerves of their hearers, whilst scarcely an individual in our Congress is unable to pour forth, at the instant, a speech of learned length and thundering sound, with an elocution as rapid as if he had enjoyed the three days of previous reflection which Moliere's Marquis required for his *impromptus*. "If ours are *stump* orators," said an indignant Yankee to an Englishman who had so denominated them in derision, "there is only this difference between them and yours, that yours are always *stumped*." We were really surprised, during an attendance upon an English election, at the paucity of fluent speakers who mounted the hustings. Most of them consumed more time by the intervals between their words and syllables than by their sentences. One of the candidates whom it was our lot to hear, a young gentleman of immense fortune, who had come from London in a splendid equipage to solicit the votes of the good people of the borough, furnished his intended constituents with an admirable proof of his qualifications as a lucid advocate of their interests. Wishing to impress them with a fine idea of the moderation of his principles, "Gentlemen," said he, "I—I never will go—go—I say, gentlemen, I never will go to—to extremes. I—I, gentlemen, will always steer—" and here the poor steersman seemed completely to lose his helm, causing the vessel of his oratory to toss about as if it were really at the mercy of winds and waves; all sorts of inarticulate sounds proceeded from his mouth whilst he was endeavoring to think of some strait between Scylla and Charybdis through which he might pass, until at length a flush of exultation lighting up his countenance, as if he had found the object of his search, he repeated with triumphant energy, "Yes, gentlemen, I will always steer—*between right and wrong*."

This circumstance, however, of the universality of ready, fluent talkers, so far from being a subject of national congratulation, is the very reverse. It is one to be deprecated for various evils which it produces, not the least of them being the harm which it does to eloquence. The standard of this is lowered by it in a most lamentable manner. The habit of extemporaneous speaking, which is so much prized, is only valuable when it is out of the fulness of the mind and the heart that the mouth speaketh—when adequate preparation has preceded. But, acquired as it is here, for the most part, in early life, before an adequate knowledge of even words is possessed, it is a most serious obstacle to the improvement of the speaker. Delighted with the applause which he receives upon the stump, the barrel, or the hustings, from the multitudes surrounding them, who shower their plaudits most copiously upon him who talks fastest and longest and loudest, he is satisfied with the faculty of saying an infinite deal of nothing, which has thus ministered to his self-complacency, devotes his almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of a prompt loquaciousness instead of genuine eloquence, and throughout his entire oratorical career exhibits a remarkable resemblance to Boileau's garrulous dame, "qui parle toujours, et ne dit jamais rien."

The Roman orator deemed it a matter of great difficulty to speak on the sudden without full preparation—*magnum opus est disputare de rebus aliquibus subito, egetque exercitatione non parvâ*; but our orators seem to consider it the easiest thing in the world. And so it is, as they manage it, but how much time would be saved to the nation, and how much injury to good taste would be spared, if they held the opinion which we have just quoted of the master of the art; if they believed, with the same illustrious person, that the mind ought to be filled with things before the mouth is opened, and that an orator should possess the subtlety of dialecticians, the science of philosophers, almost the diction of poets, and the voice and gesture of the greatest actors. It was the complaint of Plato against the rhetoricians of his day that they endeavored to persuade before having learnt what they should persuade. What would he say if he were to hear the discourses of some of our legislators upon the most important subjects? Great, however, as seems to be the attachment of most of our speakers to mere words, they do not take more pains with them, as far as quality is concerned, than with more substantial matters. Provided a certain quantity of them is uttered, the whole object appears to be attained, and whether they be choice or the reverse is an affair of little moment. A speech is a speech, although there is nothing in it, save sound of some description. The style, consequently, of the majority of our discourses, is sadly deficient in those attributes which would compensate, to a certain extent, for the absence of nobler requisites, and as these discourses constitute a staple commodity, and exert an important influence, the detriment inflicted upon the public taste, in regard to the use of language, by such bad models of the vernacular, such looseness of diction, ungrammatical constructions, and low, and often unidiomatic, phraseology, may easily be estimated. The evil would not be so serious were it confined to the mere mass of speakers; but unfortunately this inattention to style, as if it were a matter of insignificance, is observable in some of the most distinguished. Yet the great importance of appropriate expression would appear too manifest to need remark, for a vulgar apparel may often render the most exquisite beauty unattractive, if not repulsive. The ancient orators were as solicitous about the dress of thought as about the thought itself; and the marvellous perfection of style in their productions may be deemed a principal cause of their preservation and the universal admiration which they receive. Cicero, indeed, in the treatise in which he depicts the complete orator, attaches almost more consequence to diction than to any other part of eloquence, laying the greatest stress even upon the harmony which results from the choice and arrangement of words; and this even in places the most striking from the strength and beauty of the idea, when the orator might seem at liberty to dispense with all care as to the disposition of the phrase. "I was present," he says, "when C. Carbo exclaimed in a harangue to the People: *Oh! Marce Druse, patrem appello; tu dicere solebas sacram esse rempublicam; quicumque eam violavissent, ab omnibus esse ei pœnas persolutas; patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit*; this dichoree, *comprobavit*, extorted, by its harmony, a shout of approbation from the assemblage; but (he adds) if the orator had finished the period thus, *comprobavit filii temeritas*, there would have been nothing in it—*jam nihil erit*." This, to be sure, is rather an instance indicative of the musical susceptibilities of the Latin tongue, and the exquisite delicacy of ancient ears, than an example for imitation to be proposed to those who have to do with less pliable and harmonious idioms and less sensitive audiences, but the lesson which it inculcates may be turned to good account.

We certainly do not wish to be understood as denying, by what we have said, the existence of a high order of eloquence in the country. Our remarks are meant to apply to the average character of our public speaking, which unquestionably is susceptible of great improvement. It is certain that we have had, and still have, speakers who have given irrefragable proofs of as great native power as has ever been evinced in ancient or modern times—men who might have rivalled altogether, as they do in part, the richest eloquence of the British Parliament, had they duly nursed their genius; who, even, had they been afforded such opportunities as were enjoyed by him who swayed the fierce democracy of Greece, might have left specimens of the power of the human intellect little inferior to the Oration upon the Crown itself. The perfection of this, indeed, in almost every way, can scarcely be a matter of wonder, when we regard the circumstances under which it was pronounced—circumstances which called forth every faculty of mind and soul, and strained them to the very top of their bent—glory the reward of success, infamy the consequence of defeat, a nation for audience, the world almost spectators.

R. M. W.

CHAS. H. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARTINSBURG, BERKELEY COUNTY, VA.

Will attend the Superior and County Courts of Berkeley, Frederick, Clarke, Morgan, and Jefferson counties, Va.
mar 27—tf

A SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman who is qualified to prepare students for admission into any college in the United States, and who has had several years of successful experience in teaching, both in the North and South, wishes to exchange his present location for a more healthy one. He is willing to take charge of either a male or female seminary; but as his lady, who is prepared to teach the solid and ornamental branches of female education, is desirous of continuing her present employment in teaching, the latter would be preferred.

Satisfactory testimonials as to character, ability, and faithful discharge of duties, will be cheerfully supplied. Address J. R. G. Beaufort, Carteret county, North Carolina.

P. S. He is prepared to teach French, Mathematics, and all other branches usually introduced into Academies. His lady teaches Music upon the Piano Forte, Drawing, Painting, &c.
april 23—eptjune1

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Capital $35,294, making $30,000 nett, and
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1 do	-	6,000	-		6,000
1 do	-	2,500	-		2,500
1 do	-	1,363 65	-		1,363 60
100 prizes of	-	1,000	-	are	100,000
100 do	-	500	-		50,000
60 do	-	200	-		12,000
65 do	-	100	-		6,500
65 do	-	80	-		5,200
65 do	-	60	-		3,250
65 do	-	40	-		2,600
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4,680 do	-	20	-		93 600
27,040 do	-	10	-		270,400

32,396 prizes, amounting to - - 608,508

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FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS,
Received from the European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.—The character and tendencies of the German Commercial Union are developing themselves in successive articles, which are sedulously circulated through the German papers. They show that this great trading confederacy is assuming more and more of political influence. It will gradually swallow up the smaller States in the vortex of Prussian influence. The boast now is, that thirty millions of Germans are commercially and politically united. The *new coinage*, which circulates through all the States of the Union, bears the head and titles of the King of Prussia, though on the obverse it has the inscription "*Vereins Munte*" or "Union's Money." A treaty has just been concluded with Great Britain, which gives to the Commercial League all the facilities which the Austrian treaty gave to Eastern Germany. But the German press is now demanding "*A Union Flag*," which shall represent not as now the different States of Germany to which a vessel may chance to belong, but "the Union of Germany," the "League of the Confederated States," and a *German war-fleet* to protect the extending trade. We require now (say they) not treaties timidly entered into with small adjacent territories, as Holland and the Hanse Towns, but with remote nations, with the trans-Atlantic and ultra-European world. They call upon "the League" to nominate *Consuls*, to send forth its *Commissioners* to report and to negotiate. The changed position of Prussia is pointed at with no small gratulation. She has been recognised in the Oriental negotiations as "one of the Great Powers;" has become one of the elements to be primarily consulted in the ruling political questions of the day. The necessity of absorbing Hanover has been dimly pointed out, and certainly Hanover would lose nothing by being transferred from the tender mercies of King Ernest to the enlightened despotism of the Prussian monarch. But what is less honorable to the advocates of the Commercial League, is a number of elaborate papers which have appeared in the *Augsburg Gazette*, advocating the protecting and prohibiting system as the truly national, the only German policy. It is lamentable, when the crude and short sighted theories of selfish monopolists are being gradually undermined and abandoned by intelligent merchants and sensible statesmen, that they should be reproduced and repeated in Germany with the most industrious zeal. Happily, the Hanse Towns are there in their free trade prosperity, lasting and living examples of what wonders commercial liberty can accomplish; and to them may be left the task of pleading for truth and wisdom against sinister interest and interest-begotten prejudice.—*Examiner.*

BEAU BRUMMELL AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A violent intimacy, notwithstanding the great disparity of rank, lasted for some years between the Prince of Wales and Beau Brummell, till at last he risked some freedom of speech with his Royal patron, which brought on a rupture, and the Prince never spoke to him again. The story of "Wales, ring the bell!" was always denied by Brummell, and, from his general well bred manners, it is not likely he would have taken such an unpardonable liberty with the Prince but he had a great talent for ridicule, which he exerted very readily on all around him, and even his Royal master was not spared. There was at that time a gigantic porter at Carlton House, nicknamed *Big Ben*; and, as the Prince was then increasing in size, Brummell would often designate the master by the appellation of his servant, and a certain high lady by that of Benina. These and other ill-timed jokes came to the Prince's ears, and were instantly resented. No excuse was to be made for his indiscretion, but a rancor on the other side, which lasted to the grave, is not to be palliated. The ludicrous part of the story was, that Brummell took the matter up in a high tone, and waged open war against his Royal adversary, assailing him with ridicule in all quarters, and affecting to say that he himself had cut the connexion.

[*Raikes's France since 1830.*

SPORTING DID-YOU-EVERS, (BY RIGDUM FUNNIDOS.)—Did you ever know a man confess that he had *never* been a hunting in all his life? Did you ever know a man thrown out in a fox hunt who had not cast a shoe? Did you ever see a stage coachman turn *pale*? Did you ever know an angler miss his trout when there was not something the matter either with the hook or the rod, the line or the reel, the river, the bank, the fish itself, the air, the earth, the sky, the water, the solar system, or Murphy's Almanac? Did you ever see a groom in a short waistcoat? Did you ever know a stout man of opinion that a little man looked well on horseback? Did you ever know a horse that has just kicked *your* horse ever known to have kicked before? Did you ever know a modest blacksmith? Did you ever go pigeon shooting a second time? Did you ever know a rough rider who was member of more than one Teetotal Society at a time? Did you ever know a huntsman of the same opinion with yourself (or any one else) as to the best cast for hounds at fault? Did you ever know a huntsman *truly grateful* to you for having lifted his hounds during his temporary absence in the rear? Did you ever know a man offer to lend you a horse for a day's hunting—that looked as if he meant it? Did you ever know a shooting or fishing party fixed for Thursday that the weathercock didn't chop round to due south or north on Wednesday night? Did you ever come home from an archery meeting without either a metaphorical hole in your heart or a real one in your leg? Did you ever see a lady driving a gig without secretly congratulating yourself that you were not in it?—*New Sporting Magazine.*

HOW TO MAKE IT OUT IN TEXAS.—We extract the following gastronomic hints from the journal of a recent tourist in Texas, as we find them in a journal called the *St Louis Advocate*.—"I pray your indulgence, friends, for so often introducing my favorite topic of eating; but, truly, I do *love* a rich meal, particularly of choice fish, wild fowl, and game. It does one good to write down the names. Let me see—for breakfast, a sweet venison steak, pretty well done and highly seasoned, then a nicely broiled leg of a snipe. No, by Jove, I'll tell the truth! a whole snipe nicely broiled, a few fried oysters to add to the flavor, a hot roll with fresh golden butter, and one—no, two cups of mild rich coffee, well creamed, and I have done. Then lunch at 12 o'clock—some old Cheshire cheese, pickled oysters, some mountain trout, a choice salad; and, while progressing, a bottle of London porter gives no bad flavor. For dinner, at three o'clock, turtle soup richly spiced, the merry-thought and side bone of a wild turkey roasted, with oyster sauce, a plate of boiled red fish, with caper sauce; a fat lobster, with what sauce you choose to prepare; a small slice from a saddle of venison, with jelly. For dessert—strawberries and cream, or a gooseberry pie, sparkling champagne with all the preceding courses. Then call in some olives, piquant cheese, and soda biscuit, a bottle of old sherry, and segars. Tea at seven o'clock, some dried venison chipped, a cup of choice bohea, wafer biscuit or thin buttered slices of bread, and you have something to absorb your wine. After this, go to the theatre, see the first piece, and stroll at half-past ten to a restaurat, call for a few fresh oysters, and then a couple of woodcocks with buttered toast, and a bottle of champagne to *wash it down*. *Walk* with your friend until twelve; repair to your hotel and pass an hour in the reading room. At one, pass through the upper room to procure a light for your chamber. You will find a cold collection of roasted wild fowl; select a fat canvass-back duck, and cut from the breast a few pieces; call for a half bottle of brown stout, and partake of a moderate supper, and, if you have a strong constitution, you may betake yourself to bed with some hope of living until morning."

SOUTHWARK.—If one were suddenly asked to point out that portion of the metropolis which more than any other is crowded with the most deeply interesting associations, "the Borough" would hardly, we think, be the chosen place. The very name seems to repel all ideas of a romantic or poetical nature. Yet, if there be classic ground in London, it is this. Standing upon the foot of that bridge which has replaced the venerable piece of antiquity so connected with the local history of Southwark, and looking forward into the mass of human dwellings beyond, what a host of recollections of some of the mightiest intellects of our own or of any other country rush upon the mind, in connexion with localities every one of which might be comprised in a half-circle of a few hundred yards from the river! On the right, beneath a splendid canopied tomb, in the fine old church of St. Mary Overies, or, as it is now called, St Saviour's, lies Gower, lodged as few poets are lodged in their last resting-places, and for a reason that few poets are so fortunate as to be able to give, namely, on account of his extensive benefactions to the sacred edifice. In the churchyard of the same building lie in one grave Fletcher and Massinger. The record of Massinger's death in the parochial register is a melancholy one—"Philip Massinger, a stranger!" Still further to the right, on the bank-side, was Beaumont and Fletcher's house, for that, too, like their genius and reputation, they held in common, and, above all in the same immediate neighborhood was the theatre where an audience saw Shakspeare nightly tread the stage; where, from time to time, all the aristocracy of London—whether of rank or intellect—thronged to witness some new production from that wonderful mind, and from which he retired in the prime of life to spend his last days in the peaceful and honorable enjoyment of his well-earned wealth. In the street now known as Clink street was Shakspeare's London residence as late as 1609! In 1607, his brother Edmund, sixteen years his junior, was buried in St Saviour's church. Thus more than commonly rich in its poetical associations is the apparently unpoetical borough! But have we concluded the list? No, the *tabard* of Chaucer remains, now called the Talbot Inn, and underneath which sign there was, till within the last five or six years, the following inscription "This is the inne where Sir Jeffry Chaucer and the nine and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383."

[*From No IV of Charles Knight's London.*

LOSS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE MAGICIENNE.—During the week some indistinct rumors had reached this place regarding the loss of the Magicienne, which have received unfortunate confirmation by the arrival of the Iberia from Manilla; and the following brief particulars have been handed us by a gentleman who has derived them from an authentic source. "On the 27th of November, which was just a month after her departure from this port for Manilla, the Magicienne encountered a very strong gale in the Palawan passage, which by the 29th had increased to a typhoon, in which she lost her masts, and received so much damage in her rudder that she became unmanageable, and about 2 A M on the same day she was carried by a strong current on to the Bombay shoal, to the N N W of Palawan, and in this state, borne on by a terrible sea, was dashed on the reef, where she instantly went to pieces. The crew immediately betook themselves to the construction of rafts to reach a safe shore, but, fortunately, on the third day, the whole ship's company were picked up by two English vessels, the Mysore and Clifford, and the French vessel Favorite, on board of which they were conveyed in safety to Manilla, where they arrived on the 15th inst. The French corvette Danaide left Manilla on the 3d inst. for the scene of this disaster, with the intention, as was supposed, of recovering every thing that could be saved from the wreck, and had not returned by the 20th.—*Singapore Free Press, Dec. 31.*

[FROM THE AGRA UKHBAR, FEB. 13.]

DOST MAHOMMED.—The brigade under Colonel Wheeler reached Ferozepore, we learn by private letters, on the morning of the 5th, and the station-dinner, given in celebration of their return to Hindostan, came off in good style the same evening. On the following afternoon a good many of the officers of the station paid their respects to our interesting victim, Dost Mohammed, who received them in an humble single-poled tent that was connected with another, which was private, and which was understood to contain his "aged mother" and his wives, as well as those of his other sons and nephews, by whom he was surrounded in durbar. He is said to be a very fine-looking elderly man, "something declining in the vale of years—but that's not much," some four-and-fifty, or so. He is a large though not corpulent man, and tall; his profile is described as remarkably handsome, and well adapted to the graceful turban of his country, the forehead voluminous, high and broad; the nose of a fine aquiline, lips full, well curved, and firmly closed, or (so speaking) distinguished by a pleasant but dignified smile. His eyes are not remarkable, save for intelligence, with respect to form, size, or color, but they are neither good nor bad. His beard is long, thick, and grizly. He was in a posteen, or long cloak, (with sleeves, but without collar,) of English blue broadcloth, slightly embroidered with narrow gold lace, and his right hand carries, and constantly turns over, a string of small brown beads. By the way, his hands are described as remarkably well formed, not effeminately small, but at once powerful and finely moulded—quite the hand of a gentleman and a soldier. The kinsmen are not described. We presume they are not "noticeable men."

GERMANY.

MAYENCE, APRIL 3.—Count Bresson's speech in the French Chamber of Peers has been read with interest throughout the Rhenish provinces. In a country abounding with fortresses and garrisons, the opinions of military men upon this subject must have their weight, especially as they are given with the frankness of soldiers, and do not come filtered through the alembic of diplomacy. Now, although all men unite in praising the diplomatic tact and still more skilful courtiership of Count Bresson, they are no less unanimous in declaring that he has been misled, when he supposes that the project of fortifying Paris is calculated to produce any moral effect upon ordinary Germany, or that it is in any way susceptible of influencing her martial tendencies. Those military men whose duty it is to reason and think for others consider the project as a mere dynastic measure, and approve of it, since it may contribute to preserve peace abroad by maintaining tranquillity at home, whilst those whose business it is to fight without reasoning regard the plan as replete with hostile intentions against Europe, and consequently sing out that "they shall not, shall not have it," with redoubled energy. The result is that the few treat the question with indifference as regards the avowed object, whilst the many consider it as an additional proof of the evil designs of France. Be this as it may, the feeling of distrust against France has rather increased than diminished, and there is not a human being throughout the Rhenish provinces who does not express his attachment to Germany in the most enthusiastic terms. This is particularly to be remarked in the Prussian provinces, and may in a great measure be attributed, on the one hand, to the declamation of the French war party, and on the other to the admirable sagacity and prudence of the King of Prussia. Men of all creeds and opinions unite in praising their Sovereign. Never did a monarch so agreeably disappoint public expectation. His accession was always looked forward to with fear and doubt. He was supposed to be imbued with anti liberal and intolerant sentiments, and to be a mere tool of Russia, whereas he has proved himself the most German, the most conciliatory, and most tolerant monarch that ever reigned in Prussia. The measures he has already introduced have been hailed with satisfaction, and those that are yet to be adopted are looked forward to with hope. The influence of this upon public opinion is most important. It is perhaps the best guaranty for the loyalty of the Rhenish provinces, whose interests and inclinations are now moved by one impulse. A short time past the persecution of the Archbishop of Cologne occupied the attention of the whole population. Now no one troubles himself about the question, and it seems to be a matter of indifference whether his Grace receives a cardinal's hat and retires to Rome, or whether he returns where he left. Catholics and Protestants seem to feel assured that the affair will terminate to the satisfaction of all parties. The reports of war are fast dying away, and every thing appears to be subsiding into its nominal state. There will be no extraordinary exercises or reviews this year. The usual drilling of the Landwehr will take place, but the soldiers, both in Prussia and Bavaria, who have served their time, are discharged, and permitted to act as substitutes for others. The fortifications of Rastadt and Germersheim are in progress. The latter are advancing rapidly, and will form a powerful protection to Rhenish Bavaria, and complete the military position, of which the right will lean upon this place, and the left upon Ulm. A meeting of the railway company intended to connect Cologne with Minden, has taken place, and the works will commence this year. The railway from Aix la Chapelle to Cologne will be opened about August, and the most important portions of this line, between Aix and the Prussian frontier, are completed. Two or more years, however, must elapse ere the whole line from Brussels to Cologne will be terminated. The Rhenish navigation companies have prepared their vessels for the ensuing season. Their numbers are increased, and they have been repainted and refitted. Vessels now start from Cologne for Coblentz at least four times each day, and the service is performed with the most praiseworthy exactitude. It is especially worthy of the notice of our moneyed men at the present moment to remark, that the value of gold has fallen at Frankfort and in all these parts, whilst that of Prussian paper and dollars has risen. The loss upon Dutch guillaumes and sovereigns is comparatively great, the exchange having a tendency to rise. The Frankfort fair does not promise to be very brilliant, but this is usually the case with that of Easter. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is at Frankfort on his way to England. It is said that his journey is connected with a marriage with the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Some sensation has been produced in the Prussian Rhenish provinces by the nobility having held meetings and subscribed funds for the establishment of a school exclusively for nobility. This house of education will be supplied with professors from Munich, and will be conducted upon a large scale, equalling in some measure a university. The place chosen is a chateau belonging to a Baron de Mirbach, near Herfl, in the vicinity of Neuss. The principal promoters of this noble (!) undertaking are a Count Maternich of Cologne, Counts Halzfeldt and Hornpesch. There is one advantage, at all events, to be derived from it, namely, that the young nobility are likely to receive the rudiments of education, and will no longer have any excuse for their ignorance.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 4.—The Java papers from the 5th to the 12th of December have been received. An article of the 8th of December says: "After the eruption of Mount Gede, on the 23d of November, other eruptions have taken place, viz. on the 1st instant, at between five and six o'clock in the morning; on the 21 at half past eight, and on the 3d at six in the evening." The following are some particulars of the explosion of the 1st, which was much more violent than the two others. After the first violent explosion, accompanied with a slight motion of the earth, the fire rose from the crater to the height of four hundred of five hundred feet, at the same time a thick column of smoke rose to the height of about 15,000 feet. (These estimates are founded on the ascertained fact, that the top of Gede is 7,500 feet above Samar) The noise resembled the report of several pieces of artillery, accompanied by flashes of lightning. The sight was more magnificent, as the sky was perfectly cloudless and serene. An eye-witness gives the details of the preceding eruptions "On the 11th he ascended to the top of Mount Gede, and stopped there to pass the night, he was awakened about four in the morning by an explosion of the water; the fire rose to the height of 150 feet. On the same morning stones were cast up of from one to four feet in diameter, and many of smaller size. The largest fell at the distance of two pals from the crater, the smaller ones, with pieces of brimstone an inch in diameter, four pals, and ashes sixteen pals from the crater. In the eruption of the 25th, the noise of which was louder than the preceding, many stones, about five feet in diameter, fell. A building where the stones were kept was hurt to the ground at the distance of a pal from the crater, as well as the leaves on all the trees, one quarter of a pal from the crater. Many trees have been much damaged by the falling stones, and the road is so blocked up by the quantity of stones, that it cannot be passed on horseback." It is feared that Mount Gede will not remain quiet.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On Tuesday evening last, at the usual weekly meeting, among others, an abstract of a paper, by Dr. Schafautl, was read, which the author illustrated by a small apparatus he had there, to show that the bottom of the boiler was blown away before the top in case of an explosion, or, rather, that the explosive force reached the lower part before the upper, and that therefore the present safety-valve was in many cases little better than useless.

Mr Josiah Parkes made several highly interesting remarks on the Doctor's experiments, and on the causes of bursting or explosion of boilers generally. He gave several extraordinary instances of the different effects of explosions, and argued that there must be different causes to produce those various effects. In some cases the accidents occurred because there was no water, or but little, in the boiler; and in others, because there was too much in some, because the existing safety valve was closed; in others, because it was suddenly opened; and in some cases, when there was neither water nor steam in the boiler, nor fire below it. He illustrated all these cases by examples, too often not only destructive of property, but also of life, to a very great extent. After reverting to the accident on the Norwich river, in 1817, which he said was one of those that seemed to be the "stock in trade" of all writers on steam-boiler explosions, Mr Parkes spoke of the one at Stockport, (we think he said,) which occurred when there was neither fire, water, nor steam present. In this instance the stoker had, on the Saturday evening, emptied the boiler of its water by knocking up a plug in the bottom thereby extinguishing the fire at the same time. He then left the place without having taken off the plate from the top of the main hole. On Sunday afternoon the unfortunate man went to clean out the boiler. He took the cover from the main hole, placed a lantern he had on the top of the boiler, and descended into it by means of the iron ladder. When he was nearly down he took the light and brought it into the boiler, and that instant was sent up about a hundred yards into the air, and fell through the roof of the die-house. The boiler rose many feet, and fell back in its seat. The man was scorched "as black as a negro." The engineer, who entered the yard about the time to see that the stoker was at his work, heard him in the die house crying, "Let me out, let me out; I am *frozen* to death." He broke open the door, and the poor fellow ran past him into his own house, which was on the premises, and died that night, after telling minutely how it all happened. Now (said Mr Parkes) what was the cause of this explosion? It could not have been in the boiler, for, if it were, the force would have acted on all sides of it equally; then where was it? He continued, that, for many years, he had diligently collected the facts relating every explosion he had heard of, and was preparing to put them in such a form as would afford facilities for examination, and he thought proper to direct the attention of practical men to the facts, that they might arrive at some reason for the explosion, and in what manner the force acted. He spoke of an immense number of remarkable explosions, and said that in iron works it was known that a single drop of water would produce tremendous explosive power in this manner. If in a puddle-furnace a drop of water were placed on the red hot slag, no effect was produced; but if this drop be pressed into the metal with a stick, then it explodes with force sufficient not only to shatter the furnace, but also to blow the roof off the building. The drop of water could not produce steam sufficient to fill the furnace, so that he supposed that the instantaneous generation of steam from even that small quantity of water produced a wave in the air, which was projected with such force as to destroy every thing before it.

The meeting was well attended.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES BROWNE.—Many of our readers will be grieved to hear that Dr. James Browne, of Edinburgh, died on Thursday. For about two years Dr. Browne's health had been much shaken, and none of his friends expected that he could long survive. His name is well known in the literature of his country for the extent of his learning and research and the rhetorical and argumentative energy with which he brought his acquirements to bear on the many subjects which, during a life of almost ceaseless literary exertion, he discussed. He was for several years editor of the *Mercury*, but he is perhaps more widely, and will be more permanently, known for the many valuable articles he communicated to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," particularly on the more abstruse branches of early history, grammar, and etymology, the art of war, and biography. His acquirements as an investigator of Egyptian & [illegible] hieroglyphics were also wide-known. He possessed [illegible] of eloquence, which he was always ready to devote to the cause of humanity and liberal opinions—often with more regard to his feelings as a public man than to his interests as an individual. He carried like qualifications into social life, where his conversation was distinguished by much eloquence of sentiment and brilliancy of wit. It is unusual, on occasions like the present, to talk of failings, but those of Dr. Browne were not unfrequently the subject of rallying remarks with his best friends, because they were not of a character for which they had occasion to blush. They were those of a warm heart, and, perhaps, somewhat excitable temperament, and in all quarters they were admitted to have no leaven of selfishness or malignity. For about a year Dr Browne enjoyed a small pension from Government. It is earnestly to be desired that in this case the royal bounty may be continued to those for whose sake it must have had its chief value in his eyes.—*Scotsman.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Wednesday week a most extraordinary circumstance occurred between Workington and Maryport, by which the turnpike road, for a considerable distance, was literally strewn with gold! On the morning of the day above mentioned, a servant man belonging to Mr Walker, of Maryport, was sent to the Whitehaven Bank to draw the purchase money to pay for an estate which his master had bought, amounting to 2,800*l*. It appears, however that the sum of 2,000*l* had been paid through the Bank, and the man received the sum of 800*l* the whole of which was in sovereigns, carefully packed up in brown paper. This amount in sovereigns being deposited in the saddle bags, the man instantly mounted his horse, and set out on his return to Maryport, and was seen on the road proceeding at a rattling pace. The man, however, had no sooner reached his master's, and had dismounted, than he discovered that many of the sovereigns were loose in the bags, which had burst, and no less than 236 of them were missing! The messenger immediately began to retrace his journey back towards Workington, in search of the lost gold, and, at the bridge end, on coming out of Maryport, he found not less than seventeen of the sovereigns lying nearly altogether. Proceeding onwards, he picked up several more near the same place, and a number of odd ones on the road. A man named Joseph Graham found forty-six of these sovereigns, and another man named Richard Gill found twenty-eight; these were gathered near Flimby. As Mr Walker's servant proceeded, he heard of a gang of vagrants who had been seen pushing each other, and scrambling for the golden treasure on various parts of the turnpike. These vagrants, consisting of an elderly man, two young men, two women, and two children, had picked up large quantities of the money, and were traced to various places, and on them were found the sum of 46*l* 15*s* 6½*d* and no less than five watches! They argued stoutly that the money was their own; but they were taken into custody, and then admitted that they had picked up the sovereigns on the road, and said that they had given them all up. There is still a considerable portion of the money missing. The man who had charge of the money is very deaf. We are not aware of the precise amount of the [illegible], but through the activity of the police officers, and the honesty of other individuals, Mr Walker's loss is much less than could have been calculated on under such extraordinary circumstances.—*Carlisle Journal.*

LONDON.—London is a Microcosm, or perhaps a Cosmos without the *Micro*, since, with its dependent towns and villages, it numbers hard upon two millions of human beings, as various in station, character, habits, manners, and pursuits, that all virtue, vice, wisdom, folly, talent, and stupidity, are here represented to the life, and for its influence on other worlds without as its own, what can be put into competition with it!

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROUTINE.—"Lord Ormington's voice, however insignificant in the house in which he devoted it, was in his own as the fiat of the gods! Even routine acquires an air of forcibility, if powerfully persevered in. The regularity of his hours and habits, and the obstinacy of his reserve, endowed him as he advanced in life with the mysterious importance conceded to the ebb and flow of the tides. There is something portentous and awful in the periodical appearance of heavenly bodies, or disappearance of eccentric ones. I swear that the nightly driving off of Lord Ormington's carriage was beginning to inspire me with respect."

[*Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb.*

RACING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Prince de Ligne—the brilliant, the witty, the renowned Prince de Ligne—joined in the general furor, and laid a wager with the wealthy butcher, Jean Pierre Carbouffe. The Prince's courtesy drove a team of six horses against Cariboufle, who drove a cart drawn by six bull-dogs; and the dogs (as the proverb says every dog has) had the day. This sport was soon imitated, nay, surpassed, quadrupeds of every description were brought into play, as the subject of bets. At Fontainbleau, a race between forty horses was succeeded by another between the same number of asses. The victor, in the latter race, was rewarded by a golden thistle, wrought by the first goldsmith in Paris. The example thus set in high quarters soon took effect also, and then ass-races became quite the vogue. In short, there was no stable of any reputation but had its saddle-asses.

[*Theodore Hook's French Stage.*

JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And General Collecting Agent,
LINDEN, MARENGO COUNTY, SOUTH ALABAMA.
dec 19—6mcp

NOTICE.—The undersigned having seen the advertisement of David Young offering for sale the farm which he purchased of me, called Aquasco Mills, situated on the Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, about five miles below Magruder's ferry, I hereby give notice that I hold the vendor's lien on said tract of land for the original purchase money, but, being anxious, as far as possible, to facilitate the sale advertised by said Young, I further give notice that, upon the payment of the purchase money and interest due to me, I will unite in executing a deed to the purchaser, conveying to him a clear title in fee simple.
may 7—eptjuly1 WASHINGTON BERRY.

JOSIAH J. CROSBY & A. S. JONES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
aug 16—wlyep Montgomery county, Texas.

IMPORTED JOHN BULL will stand the ensuing season at the stables of his owner, in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Md. at his usual price of $40 the season, and $60 to ensure—and one dollar to the groom in each case, (to be paid when the mare is served.) The season price will be payable on the 1st of July next, when the season will expire.

It is deemed unnecessary to give at length the pedigree of John Bull, at this time, as it has been so often published that all breeders who pay attention to such subjects must be familiar with it. Suffice it to say, however, that he has been considered by good judges, and knowing ones in turf history, to be a *Horse of the best blood ever imported*, not excepting the great Priam himself; being a *great grandson of Old Highflyer*, on his dam side; and also, a *great grandson* of the Duke of Grafton's famous mare "Prunella, who realized to her owner, as a breeder, [illegible] of £100,000 sterling, in [illegible] horses than any other mare *that ever lived*." If the well-authenticated "History of the Turf of English Race Horses" has not recorded "lies," then the above statement is undoubtedly true.

His owner thinks it due to the Public and to breeders to state with candor, that, owing entirely to *accidental circumstances*, arising from an attack of the disease usually known as "wolf's teeth," and from the improper use of lime-water, and other excitements, unscientifically applied as a remedy, John Bull has unfortunately *been made a blind horse*, not being able now to see *with either of his eyes*. But as it is well known that *blindness*, as *a constitutional disease*, is not known to any of his family, breeders may safely trust to him in this respect; more especially as it is known in the present instance to have proceeded from accidental and mismanagement. In all other respects he is in fine health, and in more than his usual good condition. His oldest colts are two years old this spring, and, for size, beauty, and good *racing points*, will compare with those of any other horse, *native or imported*.

The season will commence on the first of April, and end on the first of July. Mares, with or without colts, sent from a distance, will be well fed and taken care of at thirty cents a day.

Apply to Mr FIELDER SUIT, in Upper Marlborough, who will take good care of all mares sent from a distance.
mar 9—epif T. P. BOWIE.